L529 March 1, 1935

~~Mr.~~ C Lives in a 3 room apartment in the Richmond district paying ~~for it~~ $35.00 per month. ~~Mr C~~ He was born in Harbin, Manchuria, ~~Mr. C's father, and mother~~ his parents were born in Urals, Russia.

~~Mr~~ C's father was an employee of the Chinese Eastern Rail Way, ~~and had a democratic origin;~~ ~~he worked~~ as a common laborer on the C. E. R. W. but endeavored to save several thousands of dollars ~~before he arrived in San Francisco~~.

In 1926 it was believed in Harbin that San Francisco was a much safer, and more profitable place to live ~~in~~ ~~that~~ than Harbin, and China — This ~~promoted~~ prompted C's father to quit his job on the R. R., ~~and Taking his family along~~, to move his family to San Francisco.

~~Mr.~~ C was only 15 years of age when he arrived in San Francisco, ~~in July of 1926~~. In Harbin he attended a gymnasium but did not graduate, and his father placed him in a local high school in San Francisco.

In 1927 ~~Mr~~ C started to work as a laborer for a candy factory.

In 1928 C obtained a small clerical job in one of the most popular banks in San Francisco. At the time ~~that~~ he began to work ~~in the bank~~ there ~~Mr. C~~ he met

another Russian boy, and together they invented a racket of stealing the bank's money; Mr C being the brains, and his friend serving as a tool.

Their racket consisted of cashing "travelers" checks: Mr C stole those checks that were made but not used, and sent them to Paris, France, where his friend representing himself as a marquis, cashed the checks withholding a part of the cash for his own use (he lived in a harem), and ~~the remains~~ mailing the rest to Mr C.

This racket went on for a year, Mr C made a considerable amount of money, giving a generous part of it to his relatives. He bought a swell looking automobile in France, for which he paid all the duties, and which he drove to the bank each morning.

The employees of the bank often mistook his automobile for that of the bank president's.

Finally some employees began to wonder how an $80 a month clerk ~~can~~ could afford such a car? As a result of this wonderment there was established a close watch ~~after~~ on Mr. C.

In the end of 1929 Mr C's friend returned from Paris, and being short of money insisted on cashing checks right here, in San Francisco. Mr C agreed ~~on~~ to

doing so, and shortly after he began this activity in San Francisco the boys were caught redhanded cashing a check.

Mr. C was tried in the court of law, the public sentiment was strongly in his favor.

Judge praised Mr C for his clever way of showing to the bank that its system of checks was not perfect, however, Mr. C was convicted, he had to serve from one to five years in the Federal jail. That happened early in 1930.

Early in 1931 Mr C was liberated. According to him, all the jail staff was sorry to lose him since he was a good waiter, and a handsome, clean boy.

His old employer from the candy factory went to meet him on the train, and when Mr C arrived in San Francisco he was already a foreman of the candy factory where he had worked previously.

There is not much of a criminal in Mr C's appearance except if it were not for the science of paleontology which teaches that all animals in the process of degeneration grow in size immensely (Mr C stands well above 6 feet).

At present Mr C receives $225 a month, and works as a manager of a factory.

Mr C belongs to the Russian Orthodox church, is single, and has no children.

~~By John Guzzeff~~

Report by Hugo Kamell
Subject — Russian Pole

L516

Mr. P. S. a naturalized citizen and resident of San Francisco was born in a little village about sixty versts east of Warsaw, in Russian Poland.

His father held an official position in this little community, and as a result, the whole family was held in awe and respect by the surrounding peasantry.

This position was not elective, but came directly under Czarist supervision, and was held for life or as long as that official performed his duties in a conscientious and honest manner.

His mother, although not doing any of the actual work in their home, supervised the work of the three servants, thereby enabling her to devote most of her time to the raising of Mr. P. S., being more of a companion to him, than his father whose duties kept him occupied nearly twenty four hours a day, as a result being practically a stranger to his only son.

With the aid of his mother, Mr. P. S. had no difficulty in his school work, she assisting him at all times, the result being that he passed through his grammar grades as an hono student and was the pride of each of his ~~respective~~ teachers.

When twelve years of age, Mr. P. S., lost his father in a sleigh accident.

The horses were frightened at some object on the road, and in their wild stampede overturned the sled his father was riding, crushing him to death.

This accident happening in the line of performance of his duties, the mother and son were placed under a pension by the government, and also given free housing, thus enabling Mr. P. S. and his mother to live in comfort and without financial worries.

From his early youth Mr. P. S. showed a keen

desire and love for Music, sentiately sitting wherever placed, as long as he was able to hear a musical instrument.

His greatest hour of pleasure was on Sunday afternoons when the military band of a regiment, quartered in the town gave their weekly concert – the strains of the military music stirred him as nothing else could, and always regretted the conclusion of the concert.

His mother, seing his love for music, listened to his oft repeated request for permission to learn an instrument, and upon consulting the principal of his school, followed his advice, and turned young Th. T. S. over to a Violin instructor.

He proved an apt pupil, making splendid progress on the instrument, and after his third year of tuition, gave an exhibition of his talent to some intimate friends and members of his family.

When sixteen years of age, his mother received an order from the government, requesting her to send T. S. to Warsaw, there to enter him in a military academy to begin his training for the military life.

It seemed that during his fathers career in the Army, he had performed some deed of merit, and as a reward, the government had given him a document, promising ~~him~~ that any male offspring of his, would receive free military training in an officer's school.

Before his death, he had sent that document to the proper authorities, unknown to his wife, and the result was the unexpected order for him to report to the officer's school.

A summons of that order could not be ignored, but had to be obeyed, so much to his mothers grief and sorrow she entered him at the school the order mentioned.

Life in this school, was vastly different from Th. T. S., accustomed home life. He missed the loving companionship of his mother, the intimate associations of his boyhood, the

thousand other familiar objects he was forced to leave, and he suffered terrible pangs of loneliness and homesickness, his only consolation being his violin.

Time and strenuous study, finally softened those pangs, and the longing for home grew weaker and weaker until it was only a dim memory in his mind.

Having passed the final examinations of his cadetship he was given a months leave of absence to visit his home before reporting to the cavalry regiment he was assigned to.

He passed those days pleasantly amongst familiar surroundings, visiting old haunts of his boy hood days, and renewing old friendships, but devoting every moment possible to his mother.

Upon the termination of his leave, he reported to the commanding officer of his assigned regiment for duty, and was introduced to the other junior officers and assigned his quarters and duties.

After six years of active military service his mother died, leaving him quite a bit of money thus enabling him to live in more fashionable quarters.

Through this change of surroundings he met the daughter of a wealthy business man, eventually marrying her and receiving as was customary a large dowry from his new father in law.

By that time having attained the rank of Captain, and being well thought of by his superior officers, he decided to retire from active service, and after filing the required papers, also being assisted materially by recommendations of his superior officers, the necessary permission was obtained from the War department and he was placed upon the reserve list.

Desiring to travel he applied for the necessary passports and permission, he and his wife toured most of the countries of Europe, wishing also to see America they embarked at Hamburg for New York.

Upon arrival in this country, they toured ~~through~~ the eastern states, visiting points of interest and were in Boston, Mass. when they heard of the terrible catastrophy in San Francisco, ~~[illegible]~~ the earthquake and fire of nineteen hundred and six.

A few months later, they arrived in this City on a sight-seeing trip, intending to stay only for a short time, but after visiting the surrounding country and enjoying this wonderful climate, the fascination grew too great for them to resist and they decided to make this City their permanent home.

Renouncing their allegiance to the Czar and Russia was one of the first steps taken by them, then Mr. V. S. began to look around for some suitable investment in a business enterprise.

His early training and military career, ~~in the Russian Army~~, left him in a rather unsuitable position for a business career, but realizing that unless some money was being earned, his capital would ~~in a few years time~~ dwindle down to nothing.

Therefore he began to scan the papers and speak to business ~~to~~ people he came in contact with.

Depending more on his natural intuition, than on his business acumen, Mr. V. S. began to dabble in real estate, buying quite a few pieces of property.

Everybody seemed to be anxious to sell, and some properties were purchased at a ridiculously low price, making Mr. V. S. wonder whether he was really acting for his best interest, or whether he was making foolish investments.

But a short time elapsed, before he proved himself right in his business venture.

Real Estate began to boom, prices advanced accordingly and he made quite a handsome return on his investment, turning the profits back into ~~same~~ more property, and selling ~~[illegible]~~ after a short period for much larger sums.

When Germany declared war against Russia in 1914, the Russian Consul called upon Mr. T. S., demanding that he return to his native land, and upon the sons of his regiment; but Mr. T. S. informed him that he had no desire to return, that the only allegiance owed by him was to this country, whose citizen he was, and that he had no intention of changing his mind.

He was informed by the Consul that he was happy in this country, his wife had presented him with three sons, that he had a home here, that he could never possess in Russia, had absolute tranquility of mind, and was a firm believer in the Republican form of Government.

This rather vexed the Consul, calling him a traitor who had forsworn his birthright etc., but finally seeing that Mr. T. S. was determined not to change his mind left him.

When this country entered the conflict Mr. T. S. was active in the Liberty Bond drives, inducing his countrymen to invest heavily and to the limit of their means.

Several years, after the war, Mr. T. S. and his whole family took a trip to the battlefields of Europe, but kept away from his ~~former~~ native land, having no desire to see the havoc wrought in his old home.

After several months abroad, they returned to this country, happy that they had made the trip, and seen the sights, but happier still to return to a country that had given him everything that life holds worth while.

Upon his return to this city, he continued his work in the Real Estate business - never going on office, but doing his own business of buying and selling as an individual.

During the stock panic of recent years, Mr. T. S. suffered no losses. He did never believe in buying anything he never possessed, or selling anything he had never seen or actually owned, although he had many opportunities to buy worthwhile stocks, he always abstained from any

such transactions, and now considers himself quite fortunate in having followed the dictates of his judgement, and not allowed the furor of the stock boom to overrule his good sense.

Two of his sons are attending college, one is studying law, while the Eldest ~~one~~ is in his final year for his M. D. degree. The third boy is finishing his last year in high school, and also intends to attend college upon graduation.

During all these years, Mr. V. S. has never lost his ardent love for Music, oftentimes ~~playing on his~~ Violin whenever the opportunity ~~offers~~ itself.

His whole family is musically inclined, all playing some instrument or other. He is a firm believer in the old saying: "show me a home that loves music, and I'll show you a happy congenial home."

Mr. V. S., considers the Municipal Opera House a real boon to the community, and is a constant patron thereof. He considers the Dollar Opera a marvelous idea, as it enables the general public to receive a finer appreciation of the Arts, at a minimum expense.

Regarding politics, Mr. V. S. had very little to say. He considers existing conditions to be as expected after such of the war, and does not believe they will last very much longer.

The Government is doing every thing in its power to alleviate the sufferings of the people, doing more in fact, than any other existing government, and he believes the good common sense of the American people, will always show uppermost in any impending crisis.

Every nation has agitators, but he believes our law enforcers so far have been much too lenient in the deposition of the baser radical element, more strictness should have been shown from the very beginning, and less tolerance.

Mr. V. S. has a beautiful home in West Palm Beach, and spends most of his leisure moments roaming over the fast disappearing sand dunes, and at the Ocean Beach.

According to Mr. T. S., all the dissatisfied element, should experience the actual living conditions in some of the European nations be made to see the strictness of the regulations those people live under, then they would appreciate the marvelous beauty and opportunities of this nation, and the great kind-hearted tolerance of our existing government.

Mr. T. S. our words were "I am a citizen of this great nation, am honored and proud of this distinction, and would not change places with the most powerful dictator of any country. - I am permitted to live my life quietly, without official interference, am free to travel when & where I please, do what I please, think what I please, so what more could any living man ask for in this life.

Jan - 16 - 35

This Russian came from Kiev, + works as Cabinet maker. ~~reason~~ left Russia — religious persecution + was beat in streets and family constantly harassed. + ~~at~~ ~~to~~ left Russia, came here worked in a safer house. Very hard work ~~but~~ After learning English was able to work in Cabinet makers shop received good money, saved, brought his younger Brother ~~over~~ and his sister. Several years later his Father and mother ~~and sister and Brother~~ They all fared well ~~here~~ ~~he did too~~ up until about Sept 1930, + and since then has never worked more than six months a year, + but is getting by. ~~His~~ Brother whom he helped + has done nicely and helps him along. Guess he did not get married because + by the time he was able (over)

to late in life 45, + while the depression is bad yet + the people here + here more than the peasants or artisans in Russia. He has done better lately + now work since Fredal Housing plan + has gone into effect. Says he often wonders how in Russia where he came from + people even tried, + when he was a small boy ~~never forgets~~ went to dentist, dentist was cleaning his stove, + his hands very dirty, + sat him in a chair ~~now~~ ~~washed his hands~~ pulled his tooth with a tooth puller which he fished up from his dirty vest beneath. He did not even wipe it off + put it down again after pulling his tooth and simply wiped the puller off on side of his dirty greasy trousers. — ~~when~~ The first time he went to dentist here + he was just one attention, + wonders why all people in his town did not have infections etc

does not think Stalin will last
nor will Krassilin, + says people
don't want to be told what they
can do, eat or drink —
Reads Examiner, says Brisbane must
be a smart man — + but he cannot
know all the things he wants
about + as just gets information
he needs it. Thinks Mr. Hearst
would be happy + if President
would run country like he
~~would~~ wants it —
Thinks Airoplanes greatest
inventions, + and it will change
the world in nearly all
respects —

Jules Bernard

Transcript.

Mr. [illegible] ~~Mr. S~~ [illegible] He said he parents ~~of Mr. S~~ were ~~also~~ born in St. Petersburg (Leningrad.)

Mr. S's father was a store owner ~~in St. Petersburg. He~~ [illegible] private gymnasium in St. Petersburg and gave more time to his physical culture than to the sciences. In 1916 he joined the Russian Army and went to fight against Germany, he ~~Mr. S~~ was 18 at the time (born in 1898.)

Mr. S, after the revolution in Russia was carried on the wave of the Revolutionary war to Harbin, Manchuria. He was gradually retreating with the rest of the White army.

In 1920 he ~~Mr. S~~ worked as a life guard on the river Sungari (Harbin); in 1921, 1922, 1923 he worked in the Chinese Eastern R.R. repairing shop ~~in Harbin~~ as a skilled laborer, making 180 gold rubles a month.

In July of 1923 Mr. S arrived in S.F. on the S.S.Corea Maru. ~~He~~ was always fond of sports and in St. Petersburg ~~he~~ owned an automobile. He knew that in America he could ~~may~~ get everything of the kind, ~~it~~ was the main reason ~~why~~ he left Harbin.

In July of 1923 he ~~Mr. S.~~ obtained a job on the shipyard in San Francisco but had all of his front teeth knocked out in an accident doing work. He changed the job for one in Crockett, California and worked there as a laborer [illegible]

Mr. S bought a big car (Pathfinder) and wen[illegible]. (His girl friend insisted on immediate marriage but he did not feel just ready.) He [illegible] and started to work for [illegible] $120 a month. He still works in this factory [illegible] not marry anybody and goes to church. (He belongs to the Russian Orthodox church for his apartment Mr. S pays $15 a month.

Meyer Levitan

1.

Mr. C. was born in Russia in 1883. His parents decided to leave Russia in 1894 to save him and his younger three brothers from the compulsory military service which existed in those days. Mr. C. remembers how his father tried by all kind of different means to assure his children of an exemption from the service when time would come. However all his efforts were in vain. His father had a book store in Russia and upon arrival in 1895 in Boston he continued the same business. His father's business were good, and about two years after their arrival to Boston his oldest sister married, and left for San Francisco, where her husband's parents lived.

In Boston Mr. C. helped his father in his book store, and would probably have remained in the business if not for the fact that his brother-in law died and he came out in 1908 at the age of 28 and not married to help his sister to manage the dry goods store which her husband left her. His sister married again about a year latter and then he left the dry goods store. Mr. C. married in 1910 and lives with his wife and his two younger daughters in San Francisco. When he married he got a position as a collector in one of

San Francisco's religious organizations where he still works. In 1912 he met an ~~little~~ accident, and ever since he has not been walking straight, because of that he thinks he could not advance himself and had to remain all his life as a collector. Although he has been ~~working~~ at this work for twenty five years now, he told me that every day he wishes he could get out of it.

I met him at the synagogue, he told me that he is there almost daily, first because he meets there certain people whom he has to see and secondly because of his job he is expected to be there. At the end of our conversation he told me that sometimes he wishes his parents never left Russia and he much rather serve in the army.

I

February 10, 1935

Jacob Futerman L 315

Mr X was born in the southern part of Russia in the city of Cherson. There were 7 children in the family, four boys and five girls, he [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~

His father was [illegible] for a farm machinery firm and was always being either traveling or repairing at the plant. In the [illegible] years [illegible] it possible for his family [illegible] and to give a decent education to his children. The eldest ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] had too [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

50 [illegible] to [illegible] per year, for Mr "X" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tried to be [illegible] [illegible] placed after [illegible]

[illegible]

and after 8 years [illegible]

to complete his education [illegible]

[illegible]

After 1[illegible] [illegible]

and attending [illegible]

[illegible] after a day [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

from [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible]

the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

B to hear [illegible] the [illegible]

the same girls as [illegible]

company and [illegible] them

[illegible] ing. The schoolgirls he was

a [illegible] fear of [illegible]

till the end of [illegible] school

Mr X fell in love [illegible]. It was

also attended high school [illegible] at

a [illegible] with [illegible]

the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] father.

Now the career and future

life took a different [illegible] the parents

was intended for [illegible] would not [illegible]

School [illegible]

to their [illegible] to leave

school [illegible] girl and boy were

Parents, both [illegible] the future

at the task to arrange

of their children. They agreed to

their religious marriage (they were

[illegible] spoiled [illegible]

Reported by A. Lifantieff
March 5, 1935

Biography of Mr. P. Russian immigrant

Mr. P. was born in St-Petersburg July 30, 1895. His education is equivalent to the American junior college (Russian-gymnasium) and was completed in 1915; at that time he was mobilized and sent to the Military School at Irkutsk, Siberia, to complete there alleviated course of 4 months. ~~Since~~ that ~~time~~ up to the time of Russian Revolution of 1917, he was in Army on front lines of South-Western front. At the the time of Revolution Mr. P. had been promoted to rank of captain and was sent to organize new Army division in city of Suzzan, North-East of Russia; this commission saved him his life, because by that time on the South-Western front the complete annihilation of Army officers took place.
In Suzzan, Mr. P. and other officers did not participate in any political activities; the city was indifferent to the revolutionary changes that took place in capital.
With fall of the government of Mr. Kerensky the terror of Bolshevism took place all over the Russia. Mr. P. was arrested ~~two times~~ and in order to avoid to result of these

arrests, he disguised himself as a soldier and started to move to the Far-East. This way was full of hardships of all kind, hunger and danger. If his disguise was disclosed the death penalty would be unavoidable. In 1918, Mr. P. arrived at Vladivostock; inability to find any means of livelihood in city full of refugees from all parts of Russia, forced Mr. P. to move to Harbin, Manchuria. In this city he was lucky enough to be appointed ~~to be~~ aide-de-camp to the Chief in command of forces in sphere of Russian influence of the Chinese Far-Eastern R. R.; Mr. P. occupied this well paid position up to 1922.

All ~~his~~ time he kept in mind idea ~~to~~ going to the U.S.A. and ~~to~~ becoming a citizen of this country. He had some knowledge ~~about~~ conditions existing in this country and prepared himself ~~to~~ many hardships which waited ~~for~~ him on his arrival. ~~here~~. He knew that he ~~will~~ would be obliged to work as common laborer and not having rosy illusions he had ~~no~~ disappointments but rather some pleasant surprises finding some of the conditions better than he expected. ~~to find them~~

His first work was on lumber camp, then in steel industry. In 1923, in Seattle, he married a Russian girl and in April of 1924 he moved in San-Francisco, and got job in one of automobiles plant. Working there he succeeded to attract attention of his boss, who offered him a job of his private shuffer with wage of 150^{00} a month. This offer was accepted by Mr. P. with great joy and pleasure; the hard factory work effected his health and his family increased by a birth of daughter required additional expenses.

His general impression of American life and its conditions is rather favorable, in his opinion the attitude of laborer and treatment by foreman is good and fair. The compensation just and sufficient to maintain decent standard of living, although the wage theory on which scale of compensation is the American industry based is ambiguous to him, but we must remember that this factor of economic problem is ambiguous and not clearly understanding even by trained minds of professional economists. Mr. P. is sceptical about co-education

and his daughter is pupil of the catholic school. But the system of American education, especially the absence of nervous strain to which Russian children were subjected in old schools, is not only approved but even admired by him.

Mr. P. was not effected by the current of depression, even was benefited by it because cost of living decreased and his compensation remained the same, so increase in purchasing power of money considerably increased his real wage.

A. Lifantieff

Name - Freeman
Age - Male
Age - 21

1575

This young man was born and brought up in Northern Pennsylvania. He finds difficulty in only proper in French and Italy and had a thorough national education in languages (he speaks French, Italian, English and German in addition to his native language) in the Schools and Institutes in Europe. He showed an early delight in writing. Published articles and letters in newspapers and magazines from the age of 15 on, and has come to this country on a student passport in order to perfect himself in English which which language he prefers.

His life was a week short one of work and pleasure. He stayed for days together and then, hoping his landlady would forget himself and stay down until again provided. He will write for twenty four hours almost without stopping and then sleep for two days. Then visit prostitutes if without a convenient girl friend. For a day or two he will wander about the city making strange friends and getting into wonderful scrapes. Then suddenly get a sentiment of sick and anyone willing to listen to long philosophy of life, which he is always changing, about the writings and warfare of past ages, and the general brotherhood of man.

He always forgiveness a fair friend,

who think him a genius and come to his aid when possible, but after one term in the University of Washington he was expelled because of his many scandalous affairs and is now considering returning to Harbin. He has not heard from his father in a long time and his sentiments towards that parent are not the tenderest. Also he cannot adapt himself to life in this country and is unable to make a living.

His stories are well written, highly imaginary, of the Jules Verne type but easily interpreted as covering comments upon present day life although his consciousness of their satiric flavor seems to be lacking.

Patrick Charles

456

(1)

A few notes, ~~[illegible]~~ here narrated, were gathered from an acquaintance, a Russian. The writer cannot say he agrees with them, but, nevertheless, they are interesting, as another viewpoint.

He was born in St. Petersburg under the Czarist ~~régime~~, about twenty years before the revolution that commenced Communism. His parents were not exactly of the poor class, rather of the large middle class. His education was something akin to the grammar school here. Growing up he began to see life, intrigue, corruption, nihilism, Siberia. The only outlook he had, was a life of hard work, and that was not very encouraging to a boy of courage and ambition.

Some years before, an uncle had left Russia for the U. S. He had come west and taken up a farm in Oregon. He wrote good accounts of his success, home. They fired the boys' mind. Why could he not do the same? It was a land much more free, with good chances to raise, to make a good living, and, above all, to feel more safe. He decided to follow his uncle and he mi-

grated to the U. S. and west.

At first naturally he felt a little out of place. New habits, customs, even clothes, but principally the language put him at a disadvantage, but, with determination and ambition to succeed, he soon overcame these changes.

Being born and having lived in a large city, he did not care so much for work and life in the country. He saw there was more chance of advancement in town, more work and generally more opportunities to progress and make more money.

He was of good strong physique, good habits, and the first work that presented itself was on the docks as longshoreman. This presented better pay than the average. The hours were sometimes long but that meant more money. During the war and afterwards times were very good. He always worked somewhat better than the average, usually making good. He was frugal and saved his money. But work began to slow down, shipping was not as it was, consequently work, but thru it all he did fairly well.

Great events and changes had taken place at home. Czardom had been overthrown & abolished. And by Lenin a government of the "Proletariat" was established. When one reads Lenin's definition of the government by the "Proletariat" one may ask did he really understand what it really meant, or was he sincere, or just hoodwinking the people? Communism was established, and the people were promised everything. Has that come to pass? Have the people in Russia to-day more freedom than before? Or rather, wasn't not just replacing the Czar with a greater autocrat, who practised just as much, or even greater brutality? Did not the poor Russian people, believing promises that have proved entirely false, and, now held by a ring of red soldiers fed by force from the peoples' earnings, just "jump from the frying pan into the fire"?

My friend seems to think that Russia is to-day very prosperous and happy, and is a great admirer of Communism. This, I think, is due, as in

most cases, to a total lack of thinking and sound reasoning. How a man can be prosperous when he is only allowed so much, or just such things, and nothing that his neighbour has not; or, when he is obliged to do what work his so-called rescuers command him to do, shows, that his individuality and ambition are entirely lacking, if not entirely lost.

I do not think that my acquaintance is actually contra-capital. He realizes from where his work comes, and that he enjoys pleasures, even luxuries, which he must know full well his brother in Russia hardly thinks about enjoying. Having sworn his allegiance to his native land, he does not wish to do anything that would endanger his loyalty: again, at a distance, which always lends enchantment, he is lulled into a state of complacency, laissez-faire. But I do know this he would not return to Russia except for a visit, to live, irrespective of how happy & prosperous the country may be.

Patrick Gherby

Date of visit 17/18/34 L133

Mr. and Mrs Boris E~~rsunoff~~ live in a two-room apartment, ~~on the first floor at 417 Laguna Street.~~ Both ~~Mr Boris E Ersunoff and Mrs Mary Ersunoff~~ were born in Russia, Mr ~~Boris~~ having been born in Simbirsk, and his wife in Viatka. The parents ~~of Mr and Mrs Ersunoff were~~ born in Russia, also.

Mr. E~~rsunoff~~ attended the Polytechnic College of St. Petersburg (Leningrad) for three years studying electro-mechanics. He was unable to graduate from that school because of political ~~sa~~ situation in Russia. ~~The~~ parents ~~of Mr Ersunoff~~ were rich factory owners, and ~~Mr Ersunoff~~, therefore, had to leave Russia for Harbin, China.

In 1919 in Harbin he met ~~Mrs Mary Ersunoff~~, and ~~they were~~ married in Russian orthodox church of which they are both members. Mr E~~rsunoff~~ (born 1897) was 22 at the time and Mrs E~~rsunoff~~ 20 (born 1899). Neither of them had been married previously. They ~~have~~ lived in Harbin until March 1923.

Mrs E~~rsunoff~~ graduated from Viatka junior college, where because of political reasons she had to go to Harbin.

Mr E~~rsunoff~~ after leaving Russia was doing odd jobs in Harbin until jobs became scarce, and in 1923 he, his wife, and their child Tatiana (born 1920) left Harbin for the United States. They arrived here April 1, 1923 on the S.S. 'China Mail'.

First few years in the United States Mr E~~rsunoff was~~ worked here and there as a laborer making about $100 a month until he saved enough money to buy a laundry route. He kept that route five years making about $150 a month. In the year 1928 he and his family became citizens of the United States. In 1931 they lived in their own house, which they bought for $4500,

occupying 5 rooms.

In 1932, however, Mr Ersunoff's customers ceased to pay for their orders, and he had to sell his business. The money from the business he invested at once in the shoe repairing store, which he still has. ~~This business is located at 1590 Ellis St (near Fillmore)~~ It gives Mr Ersunoff about $50 a month.

Mrs Ersunoff ever since he came to the United States has worked in a pants-making factory at the beginning making $110 a month, and only $45 a month at present.

The ~~family consists of~~ Mr and Mrs Ersunoff, ~~and their~~ they have an only child Tatiana, who ~~now~~ is 16 years old, and goes to school.

The family pays $15.00 a month for their two-room apartment, their own house was sold in 1932, and their savings finished.

~~Jim E Gruzdeff~~

L336

Mr L lives in a comfortable room ~~on the second floor near Fillmore district~~. Mr L was born in December of 1887, Orenburg, Russia. his

~~Mr L~~'s parents were both born in Orenburg, ~~Russia.~~ His father was a wealthy merchant, and dealt with the Russia's ~~most~~ famous Orenburg's scarves. (You could drow a 7 foot square scarf through an engagement ring. Those ~~scarfs~~ scarves were light as a feather, and warm as a fur.) Mr L. and his parents belong to the Russian Orthodox church. All L's family moved from Orenburg to Harbin, Manchuria in 1918 because their stores were closed by Bolshevicks.

Mr. L. graduated from ~~the~~ Orenburg's 'Real School' (equivalent to a junior college) in 1916, and attended the University of Moscow. He studied mechanics.

In 1918 he received a clerk's position in Harbin, Manchuria from the Chinese Eastern Rail Way. His salary was 1800 gold rubles a year. He lived in a three room flat, and had a Chinese boy servant.

In 1931 ~~Mr L~~ he arrived in San Francisco, and settled in the room that he has at present. He pays for the room and board $40 per month. The reason of his coming to San Francisco was that his father and mother

were in San Francisco.

Mr L, ~~at once~~ took the first paper, and found a job. He works all the time as a paper hanger making $4 a day, ~~Mr L~~ he has never been married.

~~By John Grozdeff~~

I

[illegible] 10, 1935

L 196

[illegible]

[illegible] part of [illegible] [illegible] thousand people. He [illegible] could remember we were good [illegible] quite attached to each other.

He was born in 1895. His parents were well to do people. There were three more children in his family, but he was the youngest. His father took a wholesale grocery business for [illegible] many years and was well [illegible] by the people to be [illegible] honorable.

He [illegible] well [illegible] [illegible] a lighthouse [illegible] started [illegible] first year. He sat on the beach [illegible] to me. We talked to each other about our lives and dishes drew us together. He did not like sports very much

II

except celestial. We did have
boats, fires in the woods and boats
silently down the river.

I remember many hours spent
~~with~~ ~~the~~ during another time.
The sunshine, deep butterfly in that
part of country. And we were waiting
for us to sleep early in the morning
and to eat late in the afternoon.

At that time we took last
no streetcars or automobiles. We had
to walk. And what fun we had
hiking down the river bank, carried
with wonder. We learned for hours
of different colors and shapes little
grass snakes, and lost of all we learned
for breakfast, for we had collection
of eggs of various birds. We always
then ambushes to catch often more
birds.

Then I was ten years or more

III

He shows that in many occasions. He was also sensible and very capable in studies.

Throughout seven years of studies he always had best marks and graduated with the honor of gold diploma. In 1913 after graduation he left country for France to study University and so did not see him for good many years till recently he came out. He came to our home town in 1917.

Looking at him at that time he looked young and [illegible]

In appearance He looked older than his age, ~~he~~ appears a decent and modest in army uniform. He adopted new idea of socialism much like the rigor and stubbornness a youth of 23 years old could. He was a square cut fellow, ~~he~~ never behaved in society staff although he [illegible] the had very high standard among the Tacoma people. Their chief idea

IV upset them, their efforts to influence him. Then the storm broke! Nothing could change his ideas. Finally communism, he had to move out of his father's home to be free in his revolutionary activities.

He joined the Communist party in Burtown and soon became the leader in it. That was the summer of 1917, when the whole country of Russia was ripe for another revolution. Bernard seemed to be too busy to dodge many attacks from every side of political forces. The strongest of all these counter-revolutionary forces was the proletariat. Mr. F. belonged to that party. Married life had become [illegible] trying to bring the line of capitalists. He delivered many speeches all over the town, in factories, in every place where he could draw the crowd, he

V. printed a lot of revolutionary literature and distributed it.

The party membership grew larger and larger and within a few months the party became a powerful unit.

Where the Russian ~~the~~ ~~country~~ for revolution to take the power of each town in their hands X led fight in our town. He organized several mass, trade positions of every government institution during martial law at first and then established at secret conspiracy of working class only. Our I was twelve! He hardly had any time for sleep, ~~[illegible]~~ or rest. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~go~~ He was a party leader and also a chairman of at secret. His duties required a lot of responsibility. He never backed it. Where the town was or less ~~[illegible]~~ to be its normal, rather quite conditions

VI

The soviet began to issue decrees. One of them about contributions, every rich person or town supposed to deliver a amount of money fixed by soviet commitee. In case of failure that person would be prosecuted by imprisonment in a jailer or executed. On a list for contribution Mr "X" included his own father with amount fixed may show his ability. Also almost killed his father, first he was married and later he died from grief. Mr "X" was merciless as far as party ideas were concerned.

Many times his life was endangered. The struggle for power was very strenuous. Under the strong hands of communist new ideas were introduced with force. Many sense bases of rules happened here and there. Female peasantry opposed the idea of communism. They cut off the cities' milk.

food supplies. The soviets had to take them by force in order to feed red soldiers, and workingmen on one occasion. My "I" went to a village to preach and to make clear to peasants what the idea of communism was. When he arrived with eight other workers in the village he called the chairman of the village to bring the people together so he could hold a mass meeting. The chairman went around the community asking people to get together for the meeting. In a couple hours the crowd gathered around the office building. He no restless mood. They did not seem to see any cause offended.

VIII

~~And~~ When the Mr "X" stepped out of office building to hail ~~a passing cab~~ he noticed ~~the~~ This restless feeling ~~of the~~ but ~~he~~ he could not more them understand. He started to talk. He met with strong opposition which grew ~~fierce~~, ~~and~~ finally broke out in revolt. ~~—~~ All three cars were dragged down ~~x~~ and barricades were drawn ~~x~~ and hurriedly filled.

I L110 January 31, 1935

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of the [illegible] [illegible] Siberian-[illegible]
in 188[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
people [illegible] [illegible] what need or want
[illegible]

[illegible] of an
in Russia all undesirable political
elements was [illegible] sent to Siberia.
It was a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
In [illegible] order to get them there [illegible]
to go [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] that trip [illegible].

When he reached the point of
destination with the hundreds of
the others, he was given an opportun-
nity to build a [illegible] of
logs and settle down.
So [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible]

else. To do, he made a decision
for his single life. He found that
the pathway would be long & hard
& thorny for them. So he was
land poor & for the time
totally had any sign of outward success
in life. He, however, had learned
well. He was a fine
and successful pathfinding pioneer & good soil
for farming. Earl & the
people took up in Texas. The kind
of pioneer they were, being a teacher by profe-
sion, started to teach school. So
hardly brought him enough
to eat. He found work, after
two years of struggle he decided
to give up his profession and went
to work for pay. Finally
he started a good place but
in a short time made him sick
Later S. [illegible]

Sad news

children [illegible] soon [illegible],

Mr "V" had the chance [illegible] good [illegible]
nation. He [illegible] for [illegible]
than [illegible] [illegible]. After
two years in a medical [illegible]
[illegible] The second year [illegible]
Mr "V" was called to [illegible] the
army. Since he had to attend [illegible]
sick [illegible] the military [illegible]
because [illegible] officers — [illegible]
[illegible] sent to the front. He [illegible]
[illegible] good [illegible] and [illegible]
good [illegible] [illegible] many [illegible]
he was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
carrying the orders of his commander.
Showing The two and half years of
his service [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
general. Finally [illegible]
[illegible] discharged and [illegible]
strength. Now [illegible] [illegible]
of others feel like [illegible]

IV The army and patriotic dance.

There were many [illegible] and the highest [illegible] on the [illegible]. This [illegible] have been [illegible] in [illegible] the C[illegible] [illegible] life by [illegible] The army [illegible] life by [illegible] on the politics and fight [illegible] pressure of the [illegible] took place in 1917.

Mr. [illegible] second anniversary [illegible] and left for his home town. He travelled for 4 weeks, covering [illegible] of [illegible] distance. During [illegible] the stations his [illegible] medals and [illegible] was [illegible] as he [illegible] into a rock army and was [illegible] to save his life. The farther he travelled into the country the more he learnt about the revolution. [illegible] the Russians.

At last he reached his [illegible] and was glad to be there

[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] 'Fascists ideas'.
[illegible] his power.
[illegible] they [illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible] That
the [illegible] At That time he [illegible]
away. [illegible]
not [illegible]
[illegible]

Another [illegible]
and [illegible]
the [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Strong [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Mr X [illegible]
for the fear of [illegible].

be heard from. He found
in Manila great struggle they were
engaged in. Was hard work but he was
helpless to do anything for them.
With a number of the
White army Mr. X travelled from
to Iloilo & then to Philippine
Islands and finally to San Francisco
After he got through with the
Aguinaldo war, he found another battle.
to make a living. He was
Has been [illegible] for years
in the army. He had not been able
to complete his education and
more than half a student and
useful. But this was
discouraged. He made
to start and before he left N.Y.
Trust he succeeded
He boarded from — an [illegible] Stevenson

VII

and afterwards [illegible] the
night school.
Five years of hard work
brought him first [illegible]
the time of Saturday and
to [illegible] practising lawyer
[illegible] again.

L150

Mr. A. was born in Odessa, Russia in 1887. His father was killed in an accident when he was two years old and soon afterward his mother passed away. He was sent to live with an Aunt who had a small estate near the coast of the Black Sea.

After the death of his Aunt in 1900 he ran away to sea.

He was fortunate in having a kindly superior officer who instilled in him the advatage of an education and its relation to the advancement of sea-faring men.

After sailing the Seven Seas he decided to stay in New York long enough to learn to speak and write ~~the~~ English ~~language~~. He had saved enough money to pay his way for several months and upon finding his capital depleted and being engrossed ~~upon~~ his studies he worked as a stevedore and went to night school not only for the language but also took ~~up~~ a course in navigation.

Becoming tired as he said "of being a land lubber" he again took to the sea, signing up wherever he could

get a berth.

Last fall he broke his hand unloading lumber and is now waiting for it to completely heal so that he may again go to sea and as he says "Feel the peace and quiet of the ocean and contemplate the wonders of nature in her provision of man."

He is a temporary worker of the S.E.R.A. and is in hopes to soon be able to be back at his old job.

He holds an A.B. seamans card and writes a very good hand as well as speaking without a foreign accent.

R. O. Hutchinson

Russian.

[illegible] is the first [illegible] of a Russian [illegible] to shop. When the war [illegible] left school

[illegible] served as a nurse. After the war she [illegible] returned to Petrograd [illegible]

[illegible] became a teacher in the department [illegible]

[illegible] which the [illegible] [illegible]

Albania, and Japan.

) Since coming to United States she [illegible] in a factory, [illegible] worked for [illegible] Co.

She is [illegible] of a [illegible] Russian [illegible] imported Russian art, [illegible]

[illegible] Russian [illegible]

in to [illegible] objects of art, [illegible] [illegible] Russian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

L334

Ivar was born in Moscow in 1886. His father was one of the prominent directors of the Moscow Art Theater at that time. He was a very well educated and cultured man. Ivar's mother died when he was six years old, leaving him to be raised by a faithful servant. For several years Ivar was tutored at home and even at an early age showed remarkable talent as a linguist.

Ivar's childhood was uneventful and not unlike that of other aristocratic children. He showed no interest ~~towards~~ in his father's profession, but only in languages. By his twelfth year, Ivar could speak French, German and English fluently.

In 1906 Ivar entered the University of Moscow to further his education. That was two years before his father retired from active work in the theater.

After his graduation, Ivar taught at the University for several years. He was well known and very well liked among the students. Then, when the war and revolution shook Russia from it's antiquated and unstable foundation, Ivar's life was endangered. His father had been brutally murdered and all of the family property confiscated. Ivar had to flee Moscow and Russia disguised as a peasant. By bribery, he managed to get smuggled on a boat, carrying raw furs, bound for the Orient. At Hongkong he left the boat and here he lived, until after the war, acting as interpreter for the Foreign Office.

Sometime during 1919, Ivar came to Seattle. He found difficulty in obtaining employment, since most of the troops were returning and then business conditions were none too good. He finally succeeded in teaching ~~in~~ night school classes and in giving private lessons during the day. Five years went by very quickly but not offering much in the way of opportunities. Ivar seemed to adjust himself to his new life but felt that he was capable of doing better. He took out his citizenship papers in 1923, two years before he came to San Francisco.

Ivar's first job in San Francisco was with one of the leading newspapers. This work he liked very much and soon advanced. Within four years he proved to be one of the best reporters on the paper.

Ivar met and married an American girl and his happiness has made it possible for him to forget most of his foreign life.

Chas. F. Wintroff

informant is a Russian, now aged 35. He comes from Kiev. His family was well to do in Russia, and he entered the Czars Civil Service when quite a young man. He was stationed in Siberia. Soon after his appointment the Bolsheviki seized power, and he was forced to abandon his job. He moved to Harbin and stayed there working on the railroad until 1923 when having saved sufficient money to purchase his passage, he came to San Francisco. Here he entered the interior decorating and inside painting trade and picked it up so readily, he became foreman. He tells me he supervised the interior decorating, gold plating etc. of many well known banks and office buildings in San Francisco. He deliberately choose the cheapest place to live in SF, a shack near a Chinese laundry in the Mission district and, earning very high wages, he was able to save 50% and more of them. He married soon after coming here and has one daughter. As a result of his economy, and although working only 3 or 4 days a week now, he was enabled to purchase for cash a fine home with an immense garden out in the Bernal Heights district. He lives there now, having bought costly furniture, a grand piano, and every modern convenience.

By Dean Beshlich.
#2.

395

~~Biographical~~ sketch
~~(Paul Schainman)~~

Paul was born in the Russian villiage of Nikolaifsk on the Gulf of Tartary, a Siberian seaport town. He was of Jewish descent and his father was a merchant. He was born in 1874. Of petty bourgeoise parentage, Paul had a very comfortable youth. He attended the village school with other youths of his class ~~to which~~ the peasantry was excluded, so no social questions ever entered his mind. He saw but he did not feel, and like so many decided men attained a station in life by their own efforts only and that the main thing in life was money. ~~And~~ he retained this philosophy through life. His father was a very kind man, ~~so~~ when the tales came of America the land of Golden opportunity he did not object when Paul wanted to go there.

Paul obtained a job on a small Russian schooner as cabin boy on a trip to Seattle. It was not customary at that time for the crew to go ashore in a foreign port. ~~so~~ Paul who was fourteen years of age at the time did some fast thinking. He asked the captains permission to go ashore and buy an apple, and ~~the catpain~~ was allowed ~~him~~ to go. Once ashore in America Paul forgot all about apples and watched the ship sail away from a safe distance. He had committed his first crime, for the Seamans Law was far in the future. In 1888, which was the year of his arrival, Seattle was still almost an outpost town sparsely settled and in the foreground of a miraculous growth. Paul was smart, he made friends easily, and at once obtained work in a tailor shop as errand boy. He saved his money, kept a keen eye on those about him learning the American language very quickly. Since making money was his object, higher education was unnecessary. ~~And~~ All you needed to make money was to realize America was a land of suckers. Soon Paul had a clothing store of his own and was on the road to wealth for sailors and lumber camp workers spent money lavishly when they came to town. While he prospered he heard of a city where anyone in business could make more money than in Seattle. It was San Francisco. So he sold his property and came to the Golden Gate.

In 1903 Paul opened a clothing and second hand store near the Presidio. His customers were mostly soldiers. They too were reckless spenders, bringing in watches to be hocked for two or three dollars, which cost them from fifty dollars upwards. There was a steady flow from the east and to the Orient and Manila. Most of them after they had obtained enough money from Paul for their last drunk left all their worldly goods in his possesion and were never seen again. ~~So~~ As Pauls wealth increased his desire increased ten fold. Every week transports docked in the harbor, and transports are not subject to the severe customs inspection of ordinary passenger vessels. Paul was known to soldiers in all parts of the Pacific. Soon he entered the narcotic traffic and now the money flowed in as never before. He opened a clothing store on Fillmore street. He opened a dress shop on Market across the street from the Emporium. He opened a fur store on Geary near Taylor street. ~~And~~ Being shrewd it was not long before he was the "Big Shot" in the narcotic traffic in San Francisco. He cornerd the market. From $30.00 an ounce morphine soared to $120.00 an ounce. Paul had his first million.

His sources of supply were absolutely safe. His agents on ships sailed into Portland via the Columbia river a distance of nearly a hundred miles.

It was a simple matter to drop the contraband overboard at a designated spot with a time clock attached anywhere along the whole course. Next day it arose to the surface and a launch would come and pick it up. It was the same in San Francisco Bay although more risky.He made arrangements with the mayor of Sausalito who owned a small launch shipyard and soon they began a partnership.Paul purchased a part interest in the shipyard and considerable tide lands along Richardson Bay which he considered a good investment for the future.Then came Prohibition.

With Prohibition came new sources of income.Paul bought a large stock of pre-war liquor which was stored in a government warehouse.He paid in the neighborhood of $300,000 for it.It was under bond.Because of the law it could not be moved.So Paul bribed the guards,had it stolen and sold it in small lots.Later the Federal Government paid his claim against them for the goods stolen while in their custody.Paul was known as a good citizen. It is true certain public officials knew better,but they could never"get the goods " on him.Nothing could ever be proved sufficient to bring him into court.Captain of Detectives Mathewson vainly tried and often they went out riding together as though they were great friends.Paul smiled to himself, sat on juries holding out for an acquittal of those defendents who were on trial and sat on top of the world.Because he stood out for an acquital in every case he incurred the displeasure of the prosecutors office and they determined to "get" him.But their determination ended in futility for years.

Paul was now a millionaire.In his transactions he needed legal advice.He needed the best legal advice.So he went to the Federal District Attorney and retained him as his legal adviser.His former legal adviser is now a justice of the Supreme Court of California.Paul had other attorneys to represent him in court from time to time but behind the scenes he was getting the very best advice for fees of $5000.00 and more.He had purchased a shipload of lumber.Just then the Federal Government indicted him for income tax evasion.The Lumber was attached.Did this worry Paul?Not in the least.He had the ship unloaded,sold the lumber and again the government was holding the sack.Of the income tax he did pay,the Governemnt in 1932 returned $45,680.00

The mayor of Sausalito was indicted,found guilty and sentenced to prison,for violation of the Prohibition Laws.Paul smiled.He had won his income tax evasion suit.He now determined to start on the road to his second million.He met an expert counterfeiter.Up to now Paul had been exceptionally careful in all his transactions,but somehow he slipped.Besides the Federal Secret Service was on his trail.He bought a prinitng press in a Mission St. second hand store in his own name.He went to the Federal Reserve Bank and bought 2000 one dollar bills handing the teller a cigar.Since this was an unusual transaction the teller made a note of him,kept the cigar which was later introduced as evidence in the link of prosecution.Since banknotes are printed with a particular kind of ink Paul very foolishly sent to the American Bank note company in Chicago for a supply of this ink.He was not aware that every sale of this ink is reportedto the Secret Service.It was sent to him and lay in the Express Office in San Francisco,but he never called for it having become cautious.Some other ink was obtained,and the one dollar bills washed and reprinted as twenty dollar bills.Almost at once the counterfeiter was caught,convicted to McNeils Island for 12 years.Paul once more was lucky.Nothing could link him with the case.

At McNeils Island the counterfeiter became resentful.He confided to another prisoner and between them,formulated a plan to get the remaining counterfeit money away from Paul.The second prisoner named Anderson was soon released.He went directly to Paul and at the point of a gun obtained about $13,000 of this money and immediately began passing it.He lived in Los Angeles.At every oil station between San Francisco and Los Angeles he passed a twenty dollar bill.At the butcher shop near his home he passed one,so the trail led directly to him.Within a week the Secret Service had him with the remaining bills in his possesion.

The secret service immediately offered him a years sentence if he would help them get Paul.They went to Mc Neils Island and offered Edwards the other counterfeiter an easy parole if he would help them get Paul.Both agreed.Paul was indicted for counterfeiting.Secret service men searched Paul's house thouroughly for the remaining bills.They were not found.Paul had them hidden in a hollow post of the garage.However,all the evidence which had been collected plus the testimony of the two counterfeiters convicted Paul and he received a sentence of 10 years in prison.He was sent to Carson City at that time used as a federal prison because all prisons were crowded with prohibition cases.Here Paul at 54 spent the rest of his life.He was given a job watering the lawn.Later he was put in charge of the prison store. At most he would have only to serve about 3½ years.He knew with the influential friends he had and his money that it was only a matter of a short time he would be out again and make more money.However,it was not to be.In 1932 he applied for parole.Before the parole went through the necessary procedure he bacame ill and contracted Neumonia.And here he died at 58.

page 1.

I.

1369

~~Subject.....Russian~~
~~Time.....three visits...about 6hours.~~

He was born in Odessa, Russia. His father was a Cantor in a Hebrew Synagogue. This was the only occupation that his father had followed.

He went to grammar and high school in Russia. It was necessary to pay considerable tuition in high schools as no public schools were available. He inherited the voice as as well as the desire for a religious musical education from his father. After graduation he was sent to the Moscow Conservatory of Music. He graduated and received high honors from the University.

He first obtained a position as Cantor during the high holy days. He evidently made a good impression as he ~~obtained~~ secured a position with a years contract at one of the smaller orthodox congregations. He worked at several congregations and made quite a name for himself. In one of his congregations he met and finally married a peasant girl of a neighboring family. In 1910 he was offered a job with a congregation in Wilna, Poland; a city of nearly 60 % Jewish population. His work was confined to religious fields only, because racial barriers ~~was limiting~~ restricted him from the operatic field. However during the war at the time of the German ~~occupation~~ occupation of Wilna, there was a great demand for operatic talent--especially those fluent in the German tongue. The young man got his chance and during the war

took part in several operatic presentations.

As his family had increased by two-- a girl and a boy he found it a little difficult to find satisfactory work. Several years previous his older sister had came to the United States and settled in Chicago. On her advice and, what was more of more importance, with her financial assistance, the family came to Chicago, ~~via~~ going by way of New York. He soon obtained work in chicago and stayed there under contract for two years. He then accepted a position offered by the Breed Street Synagogue in Los Angeles and moved his family to Southern California. His yearly contract was renewed four times, so that he spent five years there. This five years was the most renumerative from a material standpoint during his entire career. He obtained his next job almost immediately on the completion of his contract with the Breed Street Synagogue. This was in 1927, and ~~was~~ for two years' duration with the Olive Street synagogue . After completion of two years he got a job at a semi-conservative congregation in Long Beach. This position appeared permanent ~~as~~ where he was very well liked by the congregation. The earthquake of Long Beach played havoc with the synagogue and practically ruined the financial status of the synagogue and it s individual members. They were forced to let him go, but assured his that if conditions change he would be given preference.

Since that time he has not worked steady. He gets occasional business during the holidays or performing

I cont (3)

performing reigious ceremonies--as marriages etc.

His son-in-law is living with them, and his financial help has supported the family the past few years. Financially their lives ~~they~~ are very precarious, and They are in danger of losing their home. The son, a junior in the University of California and a major in International Relations, is considering giving up his career, at least temporarily ~~and~~ help his folks financially.

The last five years have been the only hard years, but they have been increasingly difficulty. He tells me frankly that he is absolutely at a loss and does not have any possibilites for employment in the future.

Bernard Schweitzer

Ben. B. Russian 45 yrs.

Ben C was born in Moscow in 1891. There were two other children in the family, Ben being the eldest. They were very poor. Ben's father was a tailor but he couldn't find steady work and many times the family didn't have enough to eat. Ben's father had a brother living in Bridgeport Connecticut. He was a tailor but had plenty of work and a little shop of his own. He kept urging Ben's father to come to America with his family because he knew that he could make a better living in Bridgeport. Ben's father finally consented ~~to come~~ and his brother sent the money. ~~and~~ When Ben was five years old they arrived in New York where Ben's father worked for two years and then he opened a little shop of his own. Ben started to Public School and the family were very happy. He went to school

until he was seventeen years old. Ben's father wanted him to be a tailor but Ben did not care for this kind of work. He found a position in a furniture store and ~~Ben~~ liked ~~the~~ it ~~work~~ very much. He started to work as a book boy then a salesman. In five years he opened a small store of his own. Ben met a girl who worked in a store ~~next to his store~~. They fell in love and in six months they were married. In 1915 when he was 24 years old a boy was born. ~~Ben was now 24 years old.~~ The World's Fair was taking place in San Francisco. Ben ~~his wife and son~~ came to San Francisco to see the Fair. Ben's brother took care of the store while ~~Ben~~ they were away. They liked San Francisco, its climate and city ~~that~~ so they decided to

III stay here. Ben went back to Bridgeport just long enough to sell his business. He then opened a Furniture Store in the Mission District. The World War came — but Ben was now the father of two children so he was exempt from war duty. Ben's wife was an American girl and she was very busy helping the Red Cross make Bandages and other work for the boys that were fighting. ~~for the U.S.~~ Ben's business was very good and he opened a larger store. His children went to the Public School and were very good students. Everything was fine until the year of 1929. Ben decided to buy stock and lost everything he had worked for during these many years. Ben's oldest son was now fourteen years old. His

4/ daughter was twelve. Ben was thirty-seven years old and he went to work in a furniture store as a salesman. His son got a paper route and this helped a little. He went to school & could only deliver papers after school hours. Ben worked for two years at this store and left to work in a larger store. He kept this position for four years. 2 years ago Ben bought a furniture store on Fulton Street. He makes a living and ~~Ben~~ says he is very happy that business is better and his family are in good health. His daughter ~~got~~ married six months ago. His son is going to college. He is studying to be a doctor. Ben says that he didn't have a college education as he wants to

5 be certain that his son is well educated. Ben says his education was ~~taught~~ by experience. As for Russia he has no desire to go back at all. His country is America. He was too young to remember Europe. San Francisco is my home and I expect to live there the rest of my life long.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

a) RUSSIAN DAILY NEWSPAPER -"NOVAYA ZARYA"

Name

"NOVAYA ZARYA" - the "Russian Daily Morning News"- is the only Russian daily newspaper published in San Francisco and on the Pacific Coast. "Novaya Zarya" in literal translation means "New Dawn." That name, to a foreign mind, immediately colours the paper as an aftermath of the Russian Revolution. However, there is another factor which played no small part in finally deciding upon the name of the paper. The founder

Ma

and the owner of "Novaya Zarya", before coming to San Francisco, was for several years working in printing department and in the office of a well known Russian daily newspaper published in Harbin, China. The name of that paper - "Zarya" ("Dawn). The association was not an unpleasant one. And so there still exists a "Zarya" ("Dawn") in Harbin, China, while here in San Francisco, Russians have their "Novaya Zarya" ("New Dawn."

When founded

"Novaya Zarya" has been founded by its present owner, as a daily newspaper, in November, 1928, and continues as such since.

Place of publication

The paper is published at 2078 Sutter Street, San Francisco. WAlnut 3165 is its telephone number. The premises is rented from the Harrison Company, of this city. All offices-

editorial, publishing and advertising,- are in the same place. Its own printing establishment is right behind the offices. It is fully equipped for production of a small daily newspaper, having its own linotype supplied with Russian and American type magazines, a flat printing press, folding machine, a casting machine, hand setting type, etc. But the place is not prepared for job printing.

Owner

Editor

"Novaya Zarya" belongs to a sole owner - Mr.G.T.Soohoff. He is the editor of the paper as well. There was time -several years ago, right from the day the paper was started,- that some other man was editing the paper. But there was parting of the ways too. And since that day the owner edits the paper himself.

Manager

And from the very start he is the manager of his publication. In that he is helped by his wife.

Staff

This Russian newspaper gives employment to seven people. A translator from English is included into that number.

No competitors

The paper has no competitors in the daily's field. It is the only Russian daily on the Pacific Coast. In fact, it is the only Russian daily published West of Rockies - even West of Chicago, Ill. The nearest Russian daily newspaper is published in that city.

Dates of publication

"Novaya Zarya" is published daily, except Sundays and Mondays. So it has 5 issues a week. Its Wednesday and Friday issues have four pages each. Those of Tuesday and

(To be continued)

Thursdays have six pages; and Saturday-Sunday issue has 8-10 pages. There are also some special issues of still more pages, as for instance, Christmas and Easter issues of 16-20 pages. The paper has no special Sunday edition. The Saturday-Sunday issue mentioned above takes its place, being also sent to those subscribers who want to have the paper only once a week.

Subscription rates

"Novaya Zarya" is sold 5¢ a copy. Its subscription rates for USA: 1year -$7,00; 6 mos.- $3.75; 3 mos.- $2.00, and 1 mo.- 75¢. In San Francisco and foreign countries: 1 year - $8.50; 6 mos.- $4.50; 3 mos.- $2.50 and 1 mo.- 95¢. Saturday-Sunday edition only - for 1 year - $2.50; 6 mos.- $1.25; 3 mos.- 65¢ and 1 mo.- 25¢.

Premiums.

From time to time the paper gives premiums to its subscribers as an incentive to subscriptions. It is almost a custom now with the paper to present its subscribers (those from 3 mos up) with a Russian wall-block calendar at Christmas time. Once or twice a year a radio or a combination radio-phonograph is given away with the same aim of stimulating subscriptions.

Circulation

"Novaya Zarya" is entered as second class matter in the Post Office, San Francisco, California. According to "P.S." - publisher's statement, the paper is received by 8116 families being therefore claimed read by 35,000

people. According to the sworn statement required by the Act of August 24,1912 (section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations) for **October 1st 1935** : the average number of copies of each issue sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date stated above, is 3507.

Coverage

"Novaya Zarya" covers mainly - though to a certain extent only,- Russian population of San Francisco and the Bay Cities; then Los Angeles - in Southern California, and through the whole State those cities, towns and small places where Russians are living; besides that- Portland and Seattle in the North, as well as Vancouver, British Columbia,and other towns of Western Canada. It reaches also Chicago, Illinois. Its small branch offices are found in Los Angeles, Seattle and Chicago. The Publisher's original idea - to spread circulation of the paper all over the Western States of USA - from Chicago to the Pacific Coast.

Principle of Outside Contributions

Outside contributions are accepted - mostly without renumeration. Manuscripts sent for publication are required to be typewritten or legibly written by hand in ink on one side of paper only, bearing signature and address of the author. The editor reserves right to cut down the manuscripts accepted, or make, at his discretion any desirable changes in them. Unsuitable manuscripts

(To be continued)

are returned to the sendors only if sufficient return postage accompanies them. Manuscripts bearing no statement of payment desired, are not, if accepted, paid for.

Mechanical requirements

Full page type space occupies 120 inches in"Novaya Zarya" Width of columns - 13 ems. Depth of of column - - 280 lines. There are 6 columns to a page. Half - tone screen required for illustrations or cuts - 60-66- For reproduction purposes the paper can use mats or cuts, having its own casting machine. Type is set in Russian.

Advertising rates

Advertising rates of "Novaya Zarya" are subject to Advertising Rates Cards published yearly or twice a year. The rates current at present are: one inch single column - 85¢ per insertion. Some sliding scale exists for classified time advertising. For space contracted 84¢ per inch is charged - up to 100 inches; 77¢ - up to 200 inches; 70¢ - up to 300 inches; 63¢ - up to 500 inches; and 49¢ per inch - up to 1,000 inches.

News gathering.

There is not any special wire or cable news service established or working for the paper. News of general character appearing in "Novaya Zarya" is that published in American morning and evening newspapers. The translator on the staff of the paper has to attend to this side of business. It is therefore very important to have a highly qualified and trained man to fill that

office. However, foreign language newspapers can ill afford services of such high specialist#### This, in its turn, results in that ever-true maxim -no demand, no offer-stands good again. Hence the nearest best man in publisher's opinion is employed.

local news.

Gathering of local news is governed practically by the same principle. It is a side line with some one- and never an exclusive task. There#### is no city editor on the staff of the paper, nor trained reporters - but amateurs. Therefore the local news department of the paper, this mainspring of a foreign language publication, is not even up to generally recognized standard.

own correspondents

"Novaya Zarya" has its "own" correspondents all over California and in some other States, and even abroad. "Own" - in a sense that now and then, and sometimes as often as once a year,- they deign to send correspondences to the paper and the editor-publisher publishes them in his paper. Those contributions are sometimes good and informative , sometimes controversial in nature. And while life of Russians in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle is more or less mirrored in the paper, that of many other places having Russian settlements, gets but a casual -and sometimes grotesque share in its pages. "Novaya Zarya" does not have regular correspondents even# in the most important places where Russians are abound.

(To be continued)

E. A. MARTINENKO
Translated from
the Russian of
A. Ilyin

L 507

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

I was born on March, 7, 1880 in St. Petersburg into the family of a high-placed official of the Russian Ministry of Finance.

Our family consisted of five members: father and mother, myself - their eldest son, and two daughters.

When I passed my fifth year, my mother began herself to teach me reading and writing Russian. Soon afterwards she was preparing me for the famous Russian College of Jurisprudence. In her time my mother graduated from the Smolny Institute and used to be a governess in my my grand-father's home.

As it happened however, I did not go to the College of Jurisprudence. What was the reason I do not remember now. Instead I was placed into a male Gimnasium.

My studies were distinctly bad. Probably because I greatly liked reading fiction and it carried me away from my studies. Quite possible too, that I had no faculties for school learning.

Owing to the one reason or to the other, ~~but~~ I did not finish the Gimnasium. When I reached the fifth class I quitted it and enlisted as a volunteer in~~to~~ one of the foot regiments stationed in St.Petersburg.

That was in 1897.

After one year's service in the regiment I entered a Military College. And, strange as it may seem, I graduated from that college in 1900 as one of the first on the list.

Being promoted to the junior officer's rank I, as it again happened, did not serve in the Army. For immediately after promotion I was taken ill. And after recuperation I petitioned to be placed on reserve list. Then I went to live abroad.

For about two years I stayed in Germany preparing for university. I entered it in 1903.

With the university too I could not make way. My father presently died, and I returned to our family in St.Petersburg. Thus it happened that I did not complete my education.

My sisters had already graduated from girls' Gimnasium. Both of them married into the Ministry of

Finance too to some officials.

Although after our fathers' death there were some means left property and a pension for our mother, nevertheless I decided not to go back to Germany for continuing my education. Instead I entered into service of a commercial firm remaining there up to 1914.

When the Great War started, I was mobilized and sent to the front as a junior officer in a foot regiment.

In the first fighting engagement I was wounded and taken a prisoner of war. As such I was kept upto 1918. Then I returned to Russia. That was the time when the bolsheviki took the power in their hands.

Till 1919 I stayed in St.Petersburg. My efforts to trace the whereabouts of the rest of our family were fruitless. Till this day I do not know what befall them.

In 1919 I moved into Siberia. It was there that I succeeded in joining the White Armies. At first I fought in the front line, Later they transferred me to the rear services.

In 1920 I was dispatched to Harbin, China. When Admiral Koltchak fell, and the ataman Semenov did not succeed, I went into employ of the Eastern Chinese Rail-

way as a clerk.

In 1923 I immigrated into the United States and came to live in San Francisco.

Thanks to the fact that I knew both English and German languages I received employment as a clerk in one of the banks here. I worked in the bank till 1928. Then I left for New York.

In New York, however, I could not find any steady employment. Spending for living there all that I had saved I came again to San Francisco.

In 1930.

In San Francisco I could not obtain employment in the banking business any more; nor could I get any clerical job. So I was forced to work as a laborer or a manual worker in various industries here.

In 1933 I lost my last job and since that time I have been earning my living by those temporary jobs that came my way.

Quite recently I received a letter from a friend in Chicago. He is holding a position of responsibility in one of the largest banks in that city, and promises to place me with him.

I became an American citizen in 1929.

Presently I ~~am~~ shall leav~~ing~~ San Francisco and go~~ing~~ to Chicago.

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remained faithful to his wife. Years were passing by. He grew older as they passed. And the results:

~~Remarriage of his wife.~~
That last letter from the old country dealt him a crushing blow. His wife whom he so trusted, had failed him. The letter said she had married another man in the same village. That was nine years ago. And thirteen years since he left home. And yet it seemed outrageous. What had become of the sanctity of marriage: Marrying another man when he, Matthew, her legal husband was still alive and sane! His wife, his beloved Motya, a bigamist.

~~Tragedy of a lone soul~~
Unbelievable! And yet it was there in black cold letters. "Till death us part..." She swore that upon the sacrede~~st~~ of all Books. Who said it: "Marriages are made in heaven"? Ha'. Perhaps, re-made too? What a fool he was all the time! Trusting a woman. ~~Didn't~~ he know for years the proverbial Russian saying: "a woman's hair is long, but her wit is short:" And what an advice the people's wisdom offered to a man about marrying! "If you go to war, pray; if you go on a sea-journey, pray twice; but pary three times when you are going to be married."

~~Suspense~~
His letters home remained without a reply. Therefore the fact that he was still living and legally they continued to be a wedded pair, made no difference over there. Eventually he learned the reason: the Soviet Government had made

marriages and divorces a very simple affair in Russia. No more lengthy consistorial proceedings; no more need of his consent; no more proofs of any kind. Not even his presence was required. All his wife needed was her request for divorce. So undoubtedly Matthew had been divorced without ~~his~~ the slightest knowledge of when or how.

~~Let it be.~~
Matthew had to submit to defeat. Bitter as it was it had to be accepted. And that he did. During these nine years he became reconciled with the fact that he had no wife ~~any more~~, nor any rights upon the woman who once had been his wife. She had arranged her own life according to her own liking. But what about his daughter? Not that he wanted to claim her from her mother. Far from it. But he thought that being a father and with no other responsibilities behind him, he might at least be of some help to his child. Financially or otherwise. With that aim in view he tried once more to get in touch with his folks at home. But to no avail.

~~Personal problems~~
Those personal problems had kept him aloof and far from assimilating ~~with~~ the main fundamentals of living in this new country of his adaptation. He remained a Russian in heart and mind. There was nothing in the new country, save comfort and general conditions of earning a livelihood, which could replace the old love and the old country ties.

~~Longing for home~~

Twenty one years passed since he left Russia. In that long period of time naturally many changes had taken place. Some of those whom he knew in his native village died; those who were but tiny babies and children were grown up by now and perhaps, as active an yearning for a better life as he was in his days. The World War brought great changes into Russian village life. The Revolution which followed had not only turned things, institutions and lives upside down, but remaped the face of Russia and reshaped and remoulded the very men and women whom he considered so conservative and stable. He read newspapers, books on new Russia. So many conflicting accounts! He met people who went to Russia. So many conflicting accounts! Some praised the new order; others not. Yet those who praised did not remain over there, but came back here. Why not to go there personally and decide for himself? And he made up his mind to do that as soon as possible.

~~Obstacles~~

In 1931 he had some $500 saved from the crash in his bank; the rest of his investments had practically no value. At that time there was no Soviet Consulate in San Francisco, nor in America in fact. The nearest Soviet offices could be found in Mexico and Canada. But notwithstanding his twenty one years in America, Matthew did not take his naturalization papers. At the time of his landing in this country such prodedure

was not considered necessary. Now it was too late. So he could not go in person for ~~the~~ fear of being not admitted ~~back over~~ at the border. A good law ~~obeying~~ citizen as he was, he would be regarded ~~just~~ as any other alien trying to make his entrance into the U. S. when returning here.

~~Passage arrangements~~

So he went to the steamship agencies for advice and arrangements for the safety of his trip. It took some time to find a way out. Finally it was suggested to him that he could go to Russia on a temporary visit taking a round trip ticket. In this case the steamship company could guarantee him his return to the United States if he so decided after a short stay in the country of the Soviets. And in case of his remaining there he could still have some part of the cost of his return ticket paid ~~him~~ back. The arrangement seemed fair and satisfactory to him.

~~Bank failure~~

But when he went to his Bank to take the necessary money he got a shock of his life. The Building and Loan Association ~~whom~~ he entrusted his funds suspended call payments. Instead of getting his $500 he was offered a $25 a month settlement.

~~The unforseeing delay~~

There was nothing left for him but to accept it. ~~Which he did.~~ The hopes of seeing his old country were frustrated. At least for the time being. To this the hospital in which he was so steadily employed soon closed its doors. He was

left without a job. The money he alloted for the trip became needed for his ~~self~~ support. As it always happens it was all gone before he was able to find another employment.

~~Saving for the trip.~~
He considered himself lucky when at last he found work in a small building. A janitor, night watchman and an elevator man all at once. Matthew receives ~~new~~ $70 a month. And from that meagre sum he manages to save a few dollars every pay day for his trip to Russia.

~~Trying to get Soviet Visa~~
When the Consul General of the Soviet Union of the Soviet Socialistic Republics oppened his offices in San Francisco, Matthew was one of the first to visit them. He found the Consulate of the U.S.S.R. much more imposing than that of the Imperial Russia in former days here in San Francisco. Instead of the few rooms in the Flood building where the two-headed eagle decorated the offices of the Imperial Consulate, the red flag of the new Russia was flying over a spacious fashionable residence in a restricted district of the city. He expected the new democratic Russia to employ lesser and simplier formalities than its Czarist predecessor. He met, however, with far mare despotic demands and regulations. A peasant by birth, the one who left Russia in 1913, long before the Revolution broke in the country, with his old passport and papers in order, with his long experience in this country, a skilled worker in many specialities, he thought

of passing through all the formalities in no time.

~~Life story asked~~

He filed his application months ago, in 1934. Then he was asked to write a life story about himself and his stay in this country and his doings. Now he is waiting for the decision.

~~Russian Americans~~

Perhaps soon he will be on his way to the old country, the old country of his memories and dreams. Will he come back again to America? Or will he not? He admits both possibilities.

Dr. Paul Radin
Jeanne Le Breton

WINE OR JUICE?

They lived down near the railroad track, the Slavonian, his wife and four children.

There was no shame connected to either side of this particular railroad track. There were poor houses and good houses on both sides. The trees and grass grew in green abundance all over town.

The wealthy had their palatial homes and private swimming pools hidden in the rugged mountains that surrounded the quiet but pleasant settlement.

Their only annoyance was the speeding through town of thousands of automobiles heading at break neck speed for the mountain road that lead to the crowded beaches. They were all going to the same place to do the same thing. Half of the people would lay on the beach and try to eat lunch, the other half would run back and forth kicking sand in the other fellows sandwiches. Picking sand out of hard boiled eggs while the sun beat unmercifully down their necks. "Look out for my sunburn" was the popular song sang after these good times.

The Slavonian, his wife and children ate their sunday dinner under the large pepper tree that grew in their back yard. Tall string beans grew along the fence and on the other side a large pumpkin plant had started to wrap itself in the rusty wiring of the fence giving it a sagging and rickety appearance. They loved the place. It was home. It needed fixing, but they would fix it, nail by nail, board by board. The air, the sunshine, the green things were all wonderfull to them.

Only one thing worried them - work. There were no factories in this town. They weren't encouraged, the place was too beautiful to spoil with the black smoke of factories. The one and only cannery in town had decided to abandon its plant and its fine park and model cottages and move to an industrial section of the country. Only gardening and ranch work were available. The Slavonian was not strong, neither was he a gardener or a rancher.

All his life he had been a coal miner. He had gone down into the dark tunnels shortly after his arrival in America. He had seen coal, breathed coal, thought in coal, everything had been coal.

Here in a coal town he had met and married a country woman whose brother also worked in the coal mines. She kept house for the two men. With every lunch she packed went a prayer that the men might come out of the mines alive.

One by one the babies began to come. Blessings the church said. But to the Slavonian and his wife, as much as they loved the little newcomers, they were strong little chains tying them to the black coal.

WINE OR JUICE?

Supplies were needed. This for the mother, that for the new baby. They could get it at the company store. Everything was purchased at the company store. Thisstore sold the brands they wanted to sell and prices they wanted to charge, and the miners had no choice in the matter. It was charge this and charge that. Everything was charged. When pay day came around and counting began, there was little or nothing left. The little bank that was to take them from their dark hole to the land of sunshine was - empty.

The Slavonian, his wife and her brother sat by the stove one never-to-be-forgotten night and took stock. They agreed that they were going in a circle, from the mines to the company store, and from the company store to the mines. If they were ever to work their way out they must watch their account at this store. Only the very necessities of life must be purchased. They plotted and planned on how they could make one nickle do the work of two.

Five years of this scrimping and they had their passage to sunshine. It was decided that the most economical way to start would be for the brother who was unmarried to go out into the "outside world" and look around and see what things were like. As mining was the only work he had ever known, he was lost in this new world, it was bright to be sure, but it made him feel like a mole who had just come out of a dark hole and lost his way. Odd jobs here and there, then a letter from his sister saying that she couldn't wait for him to get settled in a new trade, they would have to come to the land of sunshine immediately as her husband was so thin and coughed so much. He said there was nothing wrong with him only he felt like spitting coal all the time.

When they arrived he was too sick to work. His wife obtained a job in the town's model cannery. They rented one of the neat little cannery cottages at a reasonable price. The children played in the cannery playground while the father rested in the shade of a fine old tree which was one of many that grew around the cottages.

Several years after the Slavonian familys arrival in California, they purchased a small run down cottage not far from the cannery. In between odd jobs the Slavonian puttered around his "home in the sunshine."

Then came something the people called "Prohibition" Everyone was to be sober, no more drunks. Babies would get all the money, and the bartenders would starve instead. Humbing was being flushed with wine, some good wine, some not so good. Bottles and barrels would mysteriously empty themselves, without a drop of a clue. Strong padlocks were put on cellars and closets thus boosting the padlock industry. Men carried their own private saloons on their hips. " Carry your own hooch." was the password of the day. There were those who carried their own fowl smelling poison in flat glass bottles. And there were those who carried "hootch" imported from Scotland down the road a block, and this imported stuff was carried around in silver plated flasks. The chief conversation of the day was "Is the stuff any good?" I'll drink my own poison thank you. Try my stuff, it's great only ten days old, and boy! it'll knock you for a loop." Some of this fire water was so powerful that it knocked both eyes out of scores of Christmas Merrymakers. Some of the forbidden juice was sneaked in by boat at night, and some was just labeled at the kitchen sink.

WINE OR JUICE?

The tool shop, sonny's playroom, grandma's knitting corner were all turned into small breweries. "Make your own hootch and save money" was the national anthem of the day.

It was at this time that the Slavonian went to bed with "a little of that old coal cough." He needed good food andplenty of care. His wife took care of him as best she could. One fine afternoon a couple of important looking males barged into the humble Slavonian home and arrested the frightened woman. She was carted off to jail and not having any bail she staid there. "Bootlegging" was the charge against her. There were those townsmen who thought that business must have been slow as no path was worn to her door by customers.

People began to ask each other whether this"agent" was sober when he made his investigation. It was generally known that the surrounding mountains were full of "booze joints" high and low. Why pick on a poverty stricken cannery worker?

The day of the trial arrived and the court room was packed with people who wanted to take a look at the town's lady bootlegger. The trembling woman explained in broken English that she had made some juice from the grapes the children had picked in their back yard. She told the court, and with her hands made the gestures, of how she had squeezed these grapes by hand because she had no grape press. She told them about the "agent" who had told her he was thirsty and asked her if she had anything to drink, and of giving him a small glass of this red juice.

The court told the "agents" that if they couldn't round up any bigger and better bootleggers then this poor woman, they had better get out of town. The court, the press, and the townspeople all joined in denouncing the cheapness of the whole raid.

After the trail the bewildered woman was taken home to find that her house was packed full of good things that had been sent to her home during the trial. She took a look around, sat down and began to cry "because everybody is so good to me, because I crush grapes with my hands."

Russian

Housewife, age 28.

M. is one of the eleven children of a Mennonite preacher of Kiev. Her father was of German parentage, and her mother Russian. During the famine of 1916, an aunt in Los Angeles sent enough money for one of her sister's children to come to America and do housework for her. M. was chosen and was smuggled across the Russian border. Although she was only eleven, she managed to keep her money safe and reach New York a year later almost dead of starvation.

She was forced to work twelve to fourteen hours a day for her aunt, but she managed, nevertheless, to attend night school and learn to write English and German. She went thru high school and then left her aunt and put herself thru Junior College and then got a Masters degree at the University of California, with the aid of several scholarship. In her Junior year she made Phi Beta Kappa. She wanted to teach languages in a Junior College and had excellent recommendations for such a position. Her whole life was motivated by a desire to excell scholastically, and her success was due to intensive memorizing rather than innate intellectual ability.

Last spring she met a young Swedish carpenter who had a job on the Bay Bridge. She married him, and now

is very happy in the role of housewife. She has lost almost all interest in the affairs of the world, and it is impossible to talk to her for more than five minutes without having the conversation revert back to domestic matters.

RUSSIAN

Mrs. M L. and her children live at --- Street, San Francisco in a four room flat renting for $20. a month. Mrs. L. came to San Francisco in July of 1920 on the military transport "Madavestea."

Mrs. L. was born in 1904, near Vladivostok, Siberia, and both of Mrs. L parents were born in Russia.

She attended the gymnasium of Vladistok for six years. She met Mr. L, an American soldier, in 1919 and that year they were married. Mrs. L, or Miss M C, as that was her Russian name, was fifteen at the time. She had not been married previously. She belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church.

In 1922, Mr. and Mrs. L bought a five room house on W Street, for which they paid $1600. They lived there until they sold the house and moved to M Street, in 1929. Mrs. L never worked anywhere but home.

She took a formal divorce in 1931. In 1932 she became a citizen of the United States. Mrs. L gets $60. a month from her former husband and lives together with her two children: A, born in 1921, who goes to a junior high school; and E, born in 1925, goes to an elementary school.

Mrs. L has a nice personality. On several occasions she was elected queen of the Russian colony in San Francisco.

RUSSIAN

"I was born in 1894 in Russia in a city named Pskow, wchich is located in the north part of this country near Petrograd. My parents belong to the Russian peasants. At that time they were rich people because they had a very large and very good farm. I have two sisters who are younger than I and two brothers who are older than I. My parents and all my brothers and sisters are now living in Siberia. I do not know the place of residence where they were located by order of the Bolsheviks in 1918. At that time they lost everything and became very poor people.

"I completed my education in grammar school in 1906. After that, I started to help my parents by working with my father and brothers on our farm. Being twenty one years old, it was in 1915 I was called by the government to my civil duty and became a soldier of the infantry regiment. In October of 1915, I went to the front near Warsaw. There I have been fighting with Germans until February 7, 1916. When, after a terrible battle, I was wounded; captured, and sent by enemies into their country to a small city. In this city I lived two years, working at first on a farm and later in a big mechanical shop as a blacksmith. I knew this profession before. My life at this period of time was not so good, because my work was painful and I had not enough food. But thank heavens, that's all past; and now I recollect this bad time as a disagreeable recollection. In 1918 I was sent with the other Russian soldiers to Russia.

At that time all over in Russia it was terrible revolution but I had a very good luck and reached my birthplace without any trouble. Then I came to know about fate of my parents and relations and resolved to follow them to Siberia but I could not get information about their place of residence, therefore, I changed my mind and took in my head to run away from Russia to Esthonia. For this idea I found a companion (soldier of my regiment) and with him escaped from Russia. It happened to me in February 1919. I settled in Revel and lived there three years. During this time I worked as a blacksmith in a big factory. When I saved one thousand dollars (American money) I came to the United States. At first I settled in New York but after five years moved to San Francisco. In New York and here I worked in different places as a janitor laborer and blacksmith and now I am working as a garage man. My present position is a very good one and I wish no better. Two years ago I married an American girl and at present have a baby. We all are very happy. To this, my biography, I will add that I am an American citizen, I love my new country and is not going to leave it even for Russia. During depression I was not suffering because for this time I have a very good job."

RUSSIAN

The time and place of my birth are: June 9, 1898, city of Harbin, in north Manchuria. My father worked there as a machinist on the Chinese-Eastern Railroad. Mother worked and looked after us children at home. Altogether she had four of us; two boys and two girls. We are now all grown-up. My sisters were married a few years ago, and so was my brother. They all live at Harbin. My mother is there too; but my father died last year.

I was graduated from the Commercial School when eighteen years old. In 1923 I arrived in San Francisco where I worked first in a garage, and then as a night janitor. Living a very modest life and having a good salary, I was able to save a little money. With this I in 1925 to the state of Utah, and entered a university there. After graduation from the University, I turned toward San Francisco again, now with the degree of a mechanical engineer. That was in 1930. At first I had some luck; i.e., though the depression had shown its effect already, nevertheless I obtained a good position with a certain concern. At about the same time I met a Russian girl I had known in Harbin. I fell in love with her, made her an offer of marriage, and married her. For two

years we lived very well and happily, but after the birth of the first child, the misfortunes began. First of all my wife got sick; then I lost my work. We had no savings and had to face some pretty tough times. I worked once in awhile; not in my specialty, of course, but anywhere. Washed dishes, dug ground, was a longshoreman, painted fences, etc. I can't remember everything.

My wife, thank God, got well; and she too began working as a domestic for some rich Americans. Beginning last year, fortune smiled at me again. I met one of my former professors who, having a large set of acquaintances in San Francisco, helped me to get a position in my specialty with a certain firm. Now I, my wife, and our little boy live again well and happily and even (excuse my boasting) prosperously, thanks to the fact that I receive a very decent salary.

I, of course, correspond with my relatives, and help my mother. She, poor one, does not live such a sweet life because of the troublesome times there. As it is known to everybody, Soviet Russia may have a war with Japan at a minute's notice; and it is self-evident the theater of military operations will be in Northern Manchuria.

RUSSIAN

Grim and tragic has ever been Russia's fate from the time of Catherine the Great and Ivan the Terrible down to the present experiment, which all the world is watching.

Although Ivan's history is brief (due to the fact that he was apparently suspicious of answering questions or voluntering information) I was able, however, to find out that our subject was born in Petrograd, then Saint Petersburg, residing at former capital of the Czars for five years before departing for Vladivostock, Siberia, in 1918. He lived there up to 1933 when he crossed the Pacific to San Francisco.

Ivan is a cobbler by trade, at which business he earns a livlihood here. He speaks fluent English, and appears to have been well educated. He is the so-called White Russians, evidently.

RUSSIAN

Mr. A____ was born in Odessa, Russia, in 1887. His father was killed in an accident, when he was two years old, and soon afterward his mother, too, passed away. He was sent to live with an aunt who had a small estate near the coast of the Black Sea. After the death of his aunt, about 1900, he ran away to sea. He was fortunate in having a kindly superior officer who instilled in him the idea of an education and its relation to the advancement of sea-faring men.

After sailing the Seven Seas, he decided to stay in New York long enough to learn to speak and write the English language. He had saved enough money to pay his way for several months. Though upon finding his capital depleted and being engrossed upon his studies, he worked as a stevedore and went to night school, not only for the language, but also for a course in navigation.

"Becoming tired," as he said "of being a landlubber," he again took to the sea, signing up wherever he could get a berth.

Last fall he broke his hand, unloading lumber. He is now waiting for it to heal completely so that he may again go to sea and, as he says, "Feel the peace and quiet of the ocean and contemplate the wonders of nature in her provision of man."

He is a temporary worker of the SERA. He hopes soon to be able to be back at his old job.

He holds an A.B. Seaman's card. He writes a very good hand, and speaks without a foreign accent.

THE UNBROKEN FAITH.

origin

Born in Russia, in 1870, he was brought up in the faith of his forefathers-sectarians dissenting from the dominant Russian Greek Catholic Church. Strong adherents to their faith, they sought other more favorable surroundings for existence. Canada attracted some of them; others looked to the United States for settlement. In 1908, he came to San Francisbo, bringing with him his wife and two small children. He was thirty-five then.

reasons for immigration

family

former occupation

A peasant by birth, he had worked on the land from his early childhood. On his arrival here, he naturally tried first to find a similar occupation; but the conditions here were greatly different from what he was accustomed to; the methods and means of farming still more so. He did not succeed. He was a strong and healthy man and a willing worker. Soon he found employment on the waterfront as a stevedore. Materially this was much better than being a farm hand, and not comparable to what he was getting in his old country.

changing occupation

prosperity

Then the World War came. Wages went up; prosperity knocked at his door. He built his own house. He made it Russian in every detail, adding to it everything of American comfort he could lay hands on. By that time his family had been augmented by three fine American citizens, on his children. Happily they lived together; he, his wife

and his children.

Crash

In 1921, the terrible crash came. His faith was severely tried. While working a heavy weight fell upon him and crippled his powerful body. It was hardly noticeable at first. A compensation of a few hundred dollars seemed more than sufficient to him. No legal advice was tendered to him; at that time he knew nothing about it. When he learnt what had happened to him, it was too late. He came out of the hospital crippled for life, incapacitated for any kind of hard work.

Trials of the faith

His savings disappeared. His wife divorced him after forty years of married life, and unheard of thing in old Russia. He sold his house. His children left him alone, pursuing their new American ways to happiness. Of all the things he proudly possessed, one still was with him his faith.

His contribution to America

He is happy: he kept his faith. To his new country he has given five children, five Americans of a new generation. They are his contribution to its welfare.

RUSSIAN

The son of a former general of the army of Czar, I_ together with a brother and siter, escaped from Russia at the start of the revolution and after many harrowing experiences, arrived in Vladivostok, Siberia, where they remained for six months before passage could be obtained for America. Life in The Western Siberian seaport was one of constant vigil and it was necessary to keep in strict seclusion in order to avoid discovery.

Traveling steerage, they reached San Francisco in December 1921. Having sufficient funds to assist them until employment could be found, I__, at once commenced school, so that by now, he speaks very good English, which also helped him in obtaining work. At present, he is employed in a local hospital as a nurse, at which work he was good. Interested in athletics and particularly in gymnastics, I__ is a perfect specimen of young manhood, which, combined with his studious inclination and his desire of correct living, creates a combination which should carry him far. As to his brother and sister, both are steadily employed and like their brother, speak the English language exceptionally well. Our Russian proteges are now naturalized.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

Origin, reasons for immigration:

Sergei's father was an officer in the White Armies that fought against the Bolsheviki and Bolshevism in Russia. In the year 1923 three of them, father, mother and Sergei, came to the United States as refugees. Entering through Seattle, they immediately moved to San Francisco and settled down here. Sergei then was in his tenth year.

Education:

Both his father and mother received a good education in the Russia of their days. None of them knew English. Sergei was taught by them to read and write Russian.

Death of the mother:

One year later Sergei lost his mother. Unaccustomed to the hardship of manual labor, the only kind of work she could get without knowledge of English, she died from heart failure.

American education:

His father, suffering from old wounds, could not find constant employment. However, picking up odd jobs here and there, he managed to earn their scanty living. Sergei went first to a public school, then to a high school. In his second year at school, he spoke English as if it were his native language.

His first job:

When he wasn't attending school he was helping his father by selling newspapers at a street corner and in street cars.

later on he added to that the job of a delivery boy for a flower shop.

First steps:

Then seventeen years of age, it was Sergei who gave his father the idea of entering into a gasoline-station business. They scraped up enough money for a start in a small way. Then and there, Sergei became the moving spirit of their business, its soul and heart; while his father supplied the manual labor, bookkeeping and accounting.

First success:

Their partnership of Youth and Age succeeded. It keeps them busy and content: a secure foundation for future.

Future secured:

In his spare time Sergei is preparing for college. He and the father have definite ideas of Sergei's future: he shall be a figure in the automotive industry of this country.

Russian Americans:

Sergei quotes his father's favorite saying: "Give a life to a Russian and he'll turn potatoes into gold."

[illegible]

"I have lived in America twelve years already. I arrived here with husband from Harbin, where we had lived a few years. I was born in a small village near Chelyabinsk forty years ago. Ours was a large and very prosperous family. Father was in the grain storage business, and was making very good money. Mother was busy in the household, and I, three sisters, and three brothers helped our parents. When some eleven years of age, I was graduated from a parochial school and have not been studying since. In 1917 all our family parted because of the revolution and the Bolsheviks. I found myself in Omsk, where my elder, married sister lived. Here I made an acquaintance with a Czech soldier with whom I fell in love, and went with him toward Vladivostok together with the rest of the Czech troops, presumably.

"However on the way there, I changed my mind about binding my fate to him, and so stayed in Chita. This was, it seems, at the end of 1918. In Chita I found work as cashier in a bakery-cafe which was frequented by an officer. I got acquainted and intimate with him. Two years later, when Japanese troops and White Guards left Chita, we moved to live in Harbin. Here we had a legal (church) marriage. We lived not badly at all. He served on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

" In 1932 we moved over to America, to San Francisco, where we lived four years. Then we moved to Chicago. In

San Francisco I worked in a factory of ready-make apparel and my husband worked as an electritechnician at one firm. Here a son was born to us. In Chicago we bought a rooming house, which gave us a good income. Besides this, my husband had not a bad position.

"Such was our life till 1930. At that time the depression had shown itself already. The rooming house business got worse; husband lost his job. After that he left for San Francisco and a few months later I followed him. Here we parted; and a year after divorced. Our son stayed with his father, and I married again. At the present time my new husband works as a longshoreman; and I, as before, at the ready-made apparel factory. We live quite all right.

"I correspond with my relatives, but very seldom. From their letters I learned that father, mother, and brother died; and the rest of the relatives live quite passably. One brother has a government job and occupies quite an important post.

"With my former husband I have been on good terms. He calls on us rather seldom; but quite often sends to me my son."

[illegible]

I____ was born in Moscow, in 1900. His father was one of the prominent directors of the Moscow Art theater at that time. He was a very well educated and cultured man. Ivan's mother died when he was six years old leaving him to be raised by a faithful servant. For several years, I____ was tutored at home and even at an early age showed remarkable talent as a linguist.

I____'s childhood was uneventful and not unlike that of the aristocratic children. He showed no interest towards his father's profession, but only in languages. By his twelfth year, I____ could speak French, German and English fluently. In 1920, I____ entered the University of Moscow to further his education. That was two years before his father retired from active work in the theatre.

After graduating, I____ taught at the university for several years. He was well known and very well liked among the students. Then, when the war and revolution shook Russia from it's antiquated and unstable foundation, I___'s life was endangered. His father had been brutally murdered and all of the family property confiscated. I____ had to flee Moscow and Russia disguised as a peasant. By battery, he managed to get smuggled on a boat, carrying raw furs, found for the Orient. At Hongkong, he left the boat and there he lived, until after the war, acting as interpreter

for the foreign office.

Sometime during 2010, I____ came to Seattle. He found difficulty in obtaining employment, since most of the troops were returning and business conditions were more too good. He finally obtained a position teaching night school classes and gave private lessons during the day. Five years went by quickly but not offering much in the way of opportunity. I____ seemed to adjust himself to his new life, but felt that he was capable of doing better. He took out his citizenship papers in 2023, two years before he came to San Francisco.

I____'s first job in San Francisco was with one of the leading newspapers. His work he liked very much and soon advanced. Within four years he proved to be one of the best reporters on the paper.

I____ met and married an American girl, and his happiness made it possible for him to forget most of his foreign life.

RUSSIAN

Origin:

When the Russian Civil War was over and the White cause had been lost and the Reds had triumphed over their enemies, S____ arrived at Harbin, China, together with his young wife. Many Russian officers and soldiers from the White armies came there. That was in 1920.

Conditions preceeding immigration:

It was a hard year for them all. The newcomers could not find work. The Russian population of Harbin grew rapidly from eighty thousand to three hundred thousand. In that struggle for existence the white people had to work as hard as the Chinese.

First foreign employment:

For two long months S____ looked for a job. In the meantime his wife gave birth to a baby daughter. At last he got employment in the city park as a night watchman. His salary of forty yen a month was hardly enough, and that for food only.

News travels quickly:

One day, one of S____ friends told him that he had seen a Russian, just from Japan, who told him that money could be made more easily in Japan, by selling manufactured goods to the rural population. That was an idea.

First emmigration:

In the company of six men, S____ sailed from Dairen to Shimonoseki, Japan. A Russian merchant met them there, bought tickets for them, and supplied them with manufactured goods. They started to work for him on a commission basis. Their business accomplishments were limited for none of them knew a single word of Japanese. In seven months, however, S____ was able to make around one thousand yen, over and above the money he sent to Harbin every month, to maintain his wife and the baby.

Uniting Family:

These first earnings went to bring his family to join him in Japan. With their arrival, he doubled his efforts. That was necessary in order to provide for their living, and for their future as well. They could not stay indefinitely in Japan; the country was foreign to them. It was good only as a stepping-stone to the land of the Free-America.

Second Emmigration; following the trade learned:

In 1923, S____ and his family arrived in Seattle, and immediately afterwards moved to San Francisco. His experience in Japan proved on advantage. He decided to follow the same line, salesmanship, here in the states.

Speciality salesman:

A period of a hard manual labor, coupled with a constant study of English, followed. At last he saved just

enough money, mastered enough English, to start as a speciality salesman. He worked as many hours as he could. He was making good. Every available opportunity occuring was utilized.

Heart Failure:

Eventually, he might have become one of the highly placed, and paid, men in the country, but his heart, strong though it was, could not stand up under the tremendous amount of labor required of it. It failed him one day. The man who might have been a great asset to his new country was no more!

[illegible].

This young man, aged twenty-one, was born and brought up in Harbin, Manchuria. His father was editor of the only paper in town and the son had a voluminous but scattered education in languages. He speaks French, Italian, and German, as well as Russian, in science and literature especially. He showed an early delight in writing, published stories, articles, and poetry in newspapers and magazines from the age of twelve on, and has come to this country on a student's passport in order to perfect himself in English, which language he prefers.

His life is a wild chaotic one of misery and pleasure. He starves for days together and then, laying his hands on some money, will gorge himself and stay drunk until again penniless. He will write for twenty-four hours almost without stopping and then sleep for two days; then visit a prostitute, if without a convenient girl friend, for a lengthy time; then wander about the city making strange friends and getting into immoralities; and then suddenly gets sentimental and talk, with anyone willing to listen, either on his philosophy of life (which he is always changing) or the writings and warfare of past ages, or the general bestiality of man. He always possesses a few friends who think him a genius and come to his aid when possible.

After one term in the University of Washington, he was expelled because of his scandalous affairs. He is now considering returning to Russia. He had not heard from his father in a long time; and his sentiments towards that parent are of the tenderest. Also, he cannot adapt himself to life in this country and is unable to make a living. His stories are well-written and highly imaginary. They are of the Jules Verne Type, but easily interpretd as caustic comments upon present day life even though his consciousness of their satiric flavor seems to be lacking.

[illegible]

"I was born February 5, 1878, in the western part of Siberia, in the city named Chita. My parents were Russian peasants. They had me--their oldest son and two daughters. In 1894 I graduated boy's school named "County School." After that I had started to help my parents in their farm's work. Next year a friend of my father helped me to get a job on railway in the post office as a clerk. At first my salary was as small as eight rubles a month. During this my service I studied telegraph business and so successfully that after two years I was promoted and became an assistant to the telegraph officer.

"In 1899 I was called by government to my civil duty and became a soldier of engineer regiment. This war service I ended in 1904. After that I got my former job as an assistant to the telegraph officer and have occupied this position two years.

"In 1906 I was appointed a chief officer of the small post office and started to get thirty five rubles a month. Then I came to my decision to marry. But it passed two more years, when I was able to do that. In 1908 I met a girl and married. Our marriage was very happy. I lived with my wife twelve years. We had three sons and one daughter. In 1920 I lost my wife and all children. They all died almost in one week of typhoid fever.

"Then I left Chile, and emigrated to the United States. I settled in San Francisco, California and am living until now. At first I have been working as a dishwasher in a large restaurant but after that I got a good position as a janitor in a great building on Market Street. Three years ago I lost my job and until now am a jobless. Several weeks ago I got a job on the [illegible]. How long I will keep my job do not know."

[illegible]

Origin, education:
H____, was born in Russia in 1890. He was brought up in a good family of modest means. His education included some private tuition, high school and college.

Reasons for immigration:
He came to United States in 1921. All that he had in Russia was lost; his parents died; to the new rulers of Russia he was a man with the past undesirable to them. With him he brought his young wife.

First job, American children:
Being young and resourceful he took the first job offered to him, that of a lumberman in the state of Washington. Eventually he moved to San Francisco, where a daughter was born to him.

Looking for right job:
During years that followed his stay here he changed his occupation many times. Being intelligent and quick-witted he learned many trades. None of them appealed to him so much as to make it his life's choice.

Ideals:
He wanted to work where he could find himself employed among people whose daily requirements were above bread and butter and other necessities of life. He knew that his abilities and intelligence could be used to a greater advantage, were they taken into consideration.

he found that well-nigh impossible. He did not know English well enough; nor could he make enough money to launch his own enterprise.

Inner struggle:
As outwardly he resigned himself to making enough money for his family. But inwardly he was heading for trouble. His earnings were enough to provide decent living for his family, to give his daughter a better education in the private school, to insure them against years to come, taking like insurance to that effect. To do that he was working additional hours and that proved to be his undoing.

Slavery:
In this age of machinery he found himself a slave. His body was working hard, his mind stayed idle. In his free hours he found he could not exercise it too, there were too few of them.

Fear:
When the depression came and his earnings lessened that fear became all important. He could not bear it any longer. He took his life with his own hands, thinking that the insurance money will made good where he failed.

Russian Americans:
He found something was wrong in the life around him. He could not change himself. So he left it for the others to change when he lost his courage.

[illegible]LAN

"I was born September 1, 1896, in the north western part of European Russia, in a small city named Sestroretsk (near Petrograd). In this city there was a big factory producing military rifles. My father worked in this factory as a turner and a tool maker. He had a very good salary so we lived very well.

"Our family was not so big; father, mother, I, the oldest son, and two of my sisters.

"In springtime of 1909 I graduated from grammar school and started to study profession of my father under his direction, in the same work shop he was working. I had been working in this line until I went to Petrograd to fulfill my civil duty.

"It occured in 1916 when I became a draft soldier of an infantry regiment which was located in the city named Novgorod.

"In 1918 I finished my military service and returned to my home. During this time my both sisters married and went away from Sestroretsk. One of them to Petrograd, and the other to Finland. Until 1918, I worked with my father and lived with my parents but after that I was called by government to be a soldier again, because the, as you know, the World war started. I was sent to Galitsian front where I had been about two years.

"In 1916, after a terrible battle, I was wounded and captured by Americans and sent to a small town named Lossy. In captivity I had been until 1918, when bolsheviks in Russia seized power."

"Then a great deal of Russian captives returned home from Austria. Among them I was too. I came to Petrograd and started to live with my parents again, but I did not like bolsheviks, on account they suspected me as a counter revolutioner. I was obliged to run away from Russia and in February of 1919 I fled to Finland. In Finland I have been living two years in a city named Viborg. Then I worked as a lock-smith in a small work-shop.

"When I saved enough money to come to America I emigrated to the United States. It occured August 1923. I came to New York where I have been living ten years. During this time my parents died, in 1926. At first my mother and after several months, my father. I have not heard what became of my sisters. In America I live very well because having good professional training as I have it is very easy to get a good job.

"In 1933 I came to San Francisco, California. Here I am working a garage. To this, my biography, I will end by saying that I am an American citizen since 1929. I like America and Americans and do not think I will ever leave this country."

[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. D____ live in a two room apartment on the first floor of I____ Street. Both Mr. D____ and Mrs. D____ were born in Russia, Mr. D___ having been born in Simbirsk and his wife in Tyatka. The parents of Mr. and Mrs. D____ were born in Russia.

Mr. D____ attended the Polytechnic College of St. Petersburg (Leningrad) for three years studying electro mechanics. He was unable to graduate from that school because of political situation in Russia. The parents of Mr. D____ were rich factory workers and owners, and Mr. D____, therefore, had to leave Russia for Harbin, China.

In 1919 in Harbin he met Mrs. Mary S____ and they were married in a Russian Orthodox church of which they are both members. Mr. D____ was twenty two at the time and Mrs. S____ twenty, neither of them have been previously married. They have lived in Harbin until March 1923.

Mrs. D____ graduated from Tyatka junior college when, because of political reasons, she had to go to Harbin. Mr. D____ after leaving Russia was doing odd jobs in Harbin until jobs became scarce and in 1923 he, his wife and their child Tatiana, born in 1920, left Harbin for the United States. They arrived here April 1, 1923 on the Steamship "China Mail."

First few years in the United States Mr. B____ was working here and there as a laborer making about one hundred dollars a month until he had saved enough money to buy a laundry route. He kept that route five years making about one hundred dollars and fifty dollars a month. In the year 1928, he and his family became citizens of the United States. In 1929 they lived in their own house which they bought for forty five hundred dollars occupying five rooms.

In 1932, however, Mr. B__'s customers ceased to pay for their orders and he had to sell his business. The money from business he invested at once in the shoe repairing store which he still has. This business is located at E____ street; it gives Mr. B____ about fifty dollars per month.

Mrs. B ____ over since she came to the United States was working on a pants making factory at the beginning making one hundred and ten dollars a month and only forty five dollars a month at present.

The family consists of Mr. & Mrs. B____ and their only child Tatiana, who now is sixteen years and goes to school.

The family pays fifteen dollars for their two room apartment, their own house was sold in 1932 and their savings finished.

RUSSIAN

It is well known fact in the musical world that the city of San Francisco has become the cradle of young musical talents. Of them quite a number have already attained an international reputation.

Strange as it may appear the overwhelming majority of those young talents are either Russian by birth, children of the recent Russian immigrants, or native born Americans of Russian parentage.

Enough to mention such names as Menuhin and his sister, Ztrom, Golubev, Fickman, Dubman, Solovieff, Glenzeinsky--and the list is far from being completed.

Next on that list of the ascending musical stars is J___A____. He is a thirteen year old boy cellist---so far as we know the first and the only child cellist in the whole constellation of young talents.

J____, whose Russian name is Alexander, has been born in Moscow, Russia, in 1921. He came to America to-gether with his parents when he was two years old. His father, Mr. A___ A____,is a photographer of repute and a cinema director at some time in Germany, known to Hollywood.

J____ became interested in music from the days of his childhood. At the age of five he was already playing serious musical pieces on the piano.

Once, J____ was then nine years old - he heard the famous Russian cellist, Gregory Piatigorsky, a guest artist of the San Francisco Symphony, playing before the spell bound audience. He was so immensely impressed by the great musician's play, that then and at once he said that he wanted to become a cellist himself.

Four years ago J____ began to study cello. For three years now he has been under H____, himself a Russian, and a great master of cello, the teacher of Gregory Piatigorsky, and now a member of the San Francisco Symphony. He studied harmony and and counterpoint with J____ and piano and musicianship with H____ A____.

Last year he appeared for the first time before the public in the Fairmont Hotel. He was acclaimed as a success.

Gregory Piatigorsky, world famous cellist, says of J____, "He was born to play the cello...the most talented boy of his years I have ever heard".

Bolinary and Horta have both praised him highly and declared him ready to play with a symphony.

This year, hailed as a cello virtuoso, he will give a recital at the San Francisco Opera House, under the management of H___; this recital being included into the series of the concerts given under that management in the season 1934-1935.

RUSSIAN

"I was born in 1884, do not know the month, in the city of Moscow, where at the time my parents were in the famous Yar Chorus. (A place famous throughout Russia for its food, and Gypsy songs and music). They were both receiving not a bad salary, and we might have lived very well; besides they had another girl younger than myself, but the fact was that love of gay life with company took all their salary; and so quite often need knocked at our door.

"When I was some five years old, and my little sister three, my mother got very sick: she had a stroke of paralysis. From his sorrow father started drinking, and our life turned into hell. After staying in bed for a few months, mother finally died. After this, my father with us two girls went to live in a village, as I do not remember its name now, with his parents. There we lived simply village life for a few years. During this time I attended a village school, I believe, for two winters. When I was eleven years old, my father brought me to Moscow and placed me in a dressmaking shop.

"There I experienced some hard knocks: a mistress of the shop treated me, and the other girls too, like a regular witch. So that after being mistreated there for a period of several months I ran away wherever my eyes could see. While I was tramping toward our village,

I met on the way a travelling circus; the manager of which took me for keeps with the troup. He was a good man, and taught me all the fancy stuff and everything needed for a circus actress. My aptitude toward dancing and singing showed itself at that time too. In the mean time, my little sister had also grown up and was out on her own. After finishing a dressmaking school, she went in 1904 to the Far East where the Russian-Japanese war was going on, and enlisted there at some hospital as a nurse. At the end of the war, I also went to the Far East as a concert singer.

"Once, on a train, I met a travelling salesman, fell in love, and married him. We lived very well. I travelled all over Russia, gave concerts, and made very good money. During the Russian Revolution, my husband and I settled in Harbin until 1921. After that I divorced my husband and went to China. In Shanghai I entered a troup of concert artists, which was managed by an American. With the troup we made a large concert tour through Asia.

"Finally I married our American boss and in 1923 came with him to the United States; first to Chicago, then to Los Angeles, and finally to San Francisco. Here my husband entered into business as a painting contractor. We live so-so, because of the depression which we hope will soon be over. My father and sister have been dead for a few years already."

RUSSIAN

My father was Chief of Police in Harbin, Manchuria. We lived in this city several years. I completed my education in Harbin's high school in 1917. Soon after that my father died and I, with my mother and youngest brother, left Harbin for Vladivostok. There I lived until 1922. In 1918 I entered the University of Vladvistok but after several months quit it and became a soldier in the white Army. At that time there were Bolshevik troops near Vladivostok, so we fought with them many times. Meanwhile, my brother got a job as a sailor and went to Shanghai. My mother hated civil war. Therefore, when I became a soldier of the White Army, she fell into a passion and went to Vitebsk where she had some kinfolk. Several times I have participated in battle with Bolsheviks but have never been wounded. At last I became tired of fighting with my own people. Therefore, I quit my regiment and went to Harbin. In this city I lived one year. In 1923 I emigrated to the United States. At first I settled here in San Francisco, California, where I lived three years. After that I left San Francisco for Berkeley, California. In this city I lived two years. During this time I tried to get into the University as a student but failed. In 1928 I returned to San Francisco, California, again. Here I got a good job as a dockman and have been working in this line until now. I will add that I am 35 years

old, American citizen, strong, healthy and very happy. I know many professions but prefer to work as a dockman because dockmen make good money. I do not fear depression because I have saved a couple thousand dollars for rainy days. I am not going to leave America, as I do not want to visit Russia. About my mother, I heard nothing since I saw her the last time in Vladivostok. My brother at the present time lives in Germany where he occupies a good position as the manager of a hotel."

[illegible]

When the world war began, Nikita was a student in one of the universities in Russia, the country of his birth. Two years later he was serving in the army as a war time officer. The Russian revolution and the civil war that followed saw him fighting for the White cause.

When that was lost, Nikita decided to come over to the "Most prospering country in the world, United States of America." This he did in 1921.

His first job here was as a stevedore. That was during the years of prosperity. So he easily saved enough money to make it possible for him to continue his education interrupted by the war.

He was only twenty six when he came to the States. So the language presented no difficulty for him. Yet he could not master the pronunciation properly and is still fighting with it till now. He went to a University and got his Bachelor of Arts degree.

As the money he saved had all gone during his university years he found himself looking for any kind of job again. His English pronunciation was not good enough to provide him with proper employment, so he was satisfied with any kind of odd jobs he could get, as long as he could save money again.

His ambition was to become an authority on whatever subject he chose to specialize in. So a few years later he went to another university and got his grand degree there too. Of course, his money was gone again. Now he is working again for the same purpose as before, to save enough money to be able to continue his studies. He is determined, the depression notwithstanding. He is gaining his end.

Life treated him rather unkindly in his new country. To reach his goal he spent an enormous amount of energy, effort and work. He knowingly lost years which, he had means, or had he other kind of support, could be used more productively. Yet he does not complain. He is not in a hurry. A single man, he finds his satisfaction in his studies.

RUSSIA

Mr. X____ was born in the Ukraine, Russia, in 1890. He went to school till the age of about fifteen, when he quit school to join his father in the business. In 1909 Mr. X____ left Vkraine and went to South Africa. His first stop in Africa was Capetown, where he was employed for a whole year in one of the lunch rooms specializing in catering colored people. The work there was very hard and, of course, unsatisfactory to him. He left Africa after a year's stay there, without seeing anything except Capetown. From there he traveled through a few countries in South America, however, he did not stay for any length of time in any one place. To America he came in 1914, and to Oakland a short time afterwards.

In Oakland his first job was in a hotel, as a helper in the kitchen. He kept that job till the latter part of 1919 when he married and began to work in his father-in-laws plant. His life after he married was even harder to him than before. He divorced his wife in 1922, and ever since he has not had one steady job. During the prosperity years, he hitch-hiked across the country twice. However he could not get anything even in New York when he was there in 1927.

He does not know much about any of his relatives except

that most of them are in South Africa. He still speaks Russian and mingles in among Russian crowds. He is employed by SERA. now.

RUSSIAN

"If you wish to hear a story of my life, I shall serve you in this line. I was born August 8, 1885, in St. Petersburgh, (Leningrad.) At that time, my parents were rich people because they owned two big houses which gave a very good income. Eighteen years old, I completed my education in Russian high school, (gymnasium). Soon after that, I met a young man and married him. He was serving as subaltern officer of an infantry regiment which was located in Brest-Litovsk.

"I went with my husband to this city, where we lived three years. Next year a stork brought to us a baby. In Brest-Litovsk we were very happy, if one does not count the death of our son, who died when he was seven months old. In 1906, my husband was transferred to another place, therefore we left Brest-Litovsk for St. Petersburg. In this capital city we lived eleven months. After that my husband was transferred many times. So we lived in Astrakhan, Tashkent, and so on. At last we settled in Finland, in a city, Viborg.

"From this city my husband went to the Roumanian front when the World War came to Europe. In 1917, Russian Revolution started and my husband returned home.

At this time, I had been living with my parents. A few hours before Bolsheviks seized their power, my husband and I went to Harbin where have been living until 1923, when we emigrated to the United States. Meanwhile Bolsheviks took from my parents their houses and they became very poor. At present time, my mother lives in Leningrad with my two sisters. Father died in 1928, and two of my brothers are in service for the Bolsheviks. One is a doctor and the other is an officer in an infantry regiment. When we came to the United States we settled in San Francisco. My husband started to work as a janitor and I as a lamp shade maker. The depression struck us very painfully; we lost our jobs and money. When we get steady work again God only knows."

RUSSIAN

"I was born in the family of a provincial official of fairly good means. That was in the city of Chita, Siberia, in 1904. There was abrother in the family who was three years older than I. When I grew up of school age, my parents did not send me to school. They hired a private teacher for me who taught me grammar and history. He also helped my older brother who was in the third grade of the men's gymnasium.

In 1917, as it is well known, the revolution broke out in Russia. Because of that all our family moved from Chita to Harbin. Still in good circumstances, my father, while in Harbin obtained a minor position on the Chinese Eastern Railway and mother began giving lessons. My brother transferred from Chita high school at Harbin and I enrolled in the girl's school. I was then thirteen years old. With my knowledge of history I was able to be put in the fifth class, but the teacher was so mean as to put me in the fourth.

In 1919 my brother, upon finishing the school, went to America in the hope of continuing his education and the rest of the family moved to Shanghai. My mother, being a very good woman, started a boarding

house and thus she was able to make a very good living for the whole family. She also helped my brother, who was in Seattle trying to enter the University. But he was not able to enroll in the University because he could not speak the English language. My brother studied plumbing and found good employment. Towards the end of 1921, he married, bought a home, and began to live a happy and prosperous life.

In 1923 we went to Seattle to live with my brother. In Harbin I did not finish the school and I continued it in Shanghai where I learned the English language fairly well. From Seattle my parents and I went to San Francisco where my mother again started a boarding house. I got a job in a factory. Father did not work but helped my mother with her boarding-house venture. He also gave lessons in the Russian language.

Last year my parents went to Seattle and I am alone. I live with a girl friend and work a little. Depression has hit me, but not so much."

RUSSIAN

"I was born August 10, 1897, in Russia, in the city of Vladivostok. This city is located in the western part of Russia, on the shore of the Pacific Ocean.

"My parents were merchants. They had one son and three daughters. I was the oldest. My father died in 1907, and one of my sisters died in 1924. My two other sisters are married. At the present time, my mother lives in China; one of the sisters in Shanghai, and the other in America.

"In 1917, I graduated from the Russian high school, this school, in Russia, is called gymnasium. In 1921, I emigrated to the United States. Here, at first, I settled in San Francisco, California, where I worked in a restaurant as a waiter for several months. Then, time went so fast that I could not perceive it. So it passed seven months, and I left San Francisco for Los Angeles. There I have been working as a gatherer of fruits.

"Once it happened to me to meet some Americans who belonged to the Y.M.C.A. I told them that I was dreaming about going to the University and they advised me to try to get into the university as a student. At that time my knowledge of English was very poor; therefore,

I did not think I was able to do that. However, these Americans helped me and I became a student at the University of Redlands.

"In 1925, I completed my education in this university and after that started to make good money as a salesman. In 1926 I got a very good position as a clerk of the bank, and now I am already a head of a department of the same bank. I am satisfied with my career because I like my work. Depression touched me not, so far. However, I know very well many people in America are suffering by this depression. Letus hope pretty soon it will be all over."

RUSSIAN

Origin

In Kiev, Russia, on February 6, 1874, a son was born into the family of a Russian Clergyman.

Education

Twenty years later he graduated from the Kiev Seminary, and followed his father's career.

Reasons for immigration

In the year 1895, on August 30th, there existed an agreement between the Russian Imperial Government and the Government of the United States, under which Theopilus was named psalmodist to the city of Jackson, California. By November of that year, the then Bishop Nichols of the Alaskan and Aleutian diocese transferred him to the Russian Greek Orthodox Cathedral in San Francisco.

Social and religious work

There he took charge of the church school and was ordained hypo-deacon of the Cathedral. Two years later, on November 21, 1897, he was ordained deacon, and ten days after that, priest of the Cathedral. Simultaneously, he became a member and secretary of the Alaskan diocese, and president of the Eparchial Clerical Fund.

Promotion

When the Russian Greek Orthodox bishopric was transferred from San Francisco to New York, the archbishop of the Russian Church in North America,

Tihon (who later became Patriarch of all Russians,) appointed him dean of St. Trinity in San Francisco, and overseer of the western part of the diocese.

Back to Native Country

In 1913, he was transferred to Warsaw, Russia, (now Poland) to become dean of the St. Trinity Cathedral there. At the same time, he was named a member of the Warsaw Consistory. While there, he became chairman of the Board of Guardians of the poor clergy.

Activity during the World War

Then the World War came, and his duties and activity were considerably augmented. In 1915, he was moved to Wilno, as a resident priest of the church of St. Apparition. There he presided over the Board of the Guardians for the poor; and was a chairman of the Charity Committee for helping war refugees; and also a visiting priest of the hospitals in Warsaw and Wilno. He took part in the war itself as a military priest of the 14th mobile division of the heavy artillery of the 13th Heavy Artillery Brigade, and of the 121st reserve hospital. He participated in the battle of Bayany, Divisky, and was cited by his superiors and by the military authorities for his

activities, and was decorated twice: with the bar of the Order of St. Anna, of the 2nd degree, and with the Order of St. Vladimir, with swords and bow.

Again in the United States

In the year 1922, Tihon, the Patriarich of all Russians and the Holy Synod named Theopilus bishop of Chicago. He was consecrated by the Metropolitan Platon of the Russian Church in America, Archbishop Panteleimon, and Bishop Evfimii. Up to July 1, 1926, he was in charge of the vicariate of Canada. In 1932, he was appointed bishop of San Francisco.

When death claimed Metropolitan Platon, the head of the Russian Church in America and Canada, Theopilus, the bishop of San Francisco was elected archbishop by the great conclave of the bishops held at San Francisco August 9, 1934, to temporarily head the church. By the church convention of the clergy and laymen of the Russian Greek Orthodox Church in America and Canada, which took place on November, 22, 1934, in Cleveland, Ohio, he was unaminously acclaimed as Metropolitan of all America and Canada.

RUSSIAN

Born in 1900 at Varsaw, Poland, son of a Russian mother and Polish father, the fourth child in the family. Two older sisters and one brother. Father held high position with government and mother came from Russian family considered quite well established financially.

His early life was spent in comparative luxury, the usual servants a French governess and later a French male tutor. Went to a private Russian school in Varsaw in company with his two older brothers. Until he reached the age of twelve years his family as far as he could perceive had been a very happy one but he could now see that his father and mother had come from a very old Polish family and was pro-Polish in his activities in so far as his position as an official of the Russian government would allow. His mother was Russian to the core. Naturally this condition affected the welfare and education of the children all of whom seemed to favor the father who was more affectionate towards them.

After one of the Polish revolutionary gestures in 1905 his mother used her influence and had the father transferred to St. Petersburg to which city they moved in summer of 1906. The children were all sent to school in St. Petersburg the sisters to a finishing school and

the older brother to a university.

After a year in St. Petersburg his parents decided to send him to France to continue his engineering studies in a French university before entering a French military academy.

Upon completion of his military studies he returned to St. Petersburg; in 1912 was commissioned in the Russian Army and stationed in that city. In 1913 he was transferred to Odessa and was stationed at that city at the outbreak of the world war. Saw much active service in first two years of war and in late 1916 was captured by the Austrians and sent to a prison camp near Prague. After the Russian revolution in 1917 and the signing of peace he was offered a commission in an Austrian regiment that had been recruited from Poles whose sympathies, although they were not with the Austrians were decidedly against Russia. However, this regiment which had gladly fought with Russia earlier refused to fight now that their common job had signed peace and as a result the entire outfit was interned. With the end of the war in 1918 the entire regiment made their way to Poland and were incorporated into the Polish Army to continue their struggle against Russia. As a captain in the Polish Army he served until 1921 when peace with Russia was signed.

First word of his family since 1916 was received in 1941 when he was informed that his father and two sisters were being repatriated by the Russians. Upon their meeting he learned that his mother had died during the terrible period after the revolution they had lost everything, the father had been imprisoned and that his brother had been killed during the early days of the uprising. He was able to provide a home for his father and sisters and received a position as physical instructor with an American Welfare organization. His father was again able to get back into government employ in a position similiar to that which he held under the Czarist regime. In 1942 he was sent to the United States by his organization for a period of training and due to his excellent knowledge of English and his qualifications, arrangements were made for him to remain in this country. He was assigned to a position at Chicago at Polish center and has continued in this work up to the present time. Became a traveling executive of the organization in 1927 and in 1939 was sent to Poland for a period of six months to work amongst his own people. Returned to this country and is at present located temporarily in San Francisco, an American citizen, married a short time ago.

This man of foreign birth whose position is now

to teach and instill in the youth of the country the spirit of religion, patriotism, and Americanism has been assimilated into our social strata in a very short time to a degree not attained by the average native-born citizen.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF HIMSELF

BIRTH:

It happened in the province of Ryazan, Russia, some twenty-eight years ago, that a group of Russian schoolboys gathering together to read the thrilling Indian stories of Fenimore Cooper, imagined themselves Indians and white trappers, fought heroic battles, hunted after enemy's scalps, forgot all about lessons and finally decided to run away from home to the country of he-men, adventure and freedom.

At that time Peter's wisdom measured by his twelve years of age, so he joined the party in earnest. The distressed parents turned Russia upside down and the runaways were detained and reinstated under their family roofs. Peter managed to get as far away as Riga (now in Latvia) negotiating there his passage to the land of wild bisons.

SEARCH FOR IMMIGRATION:

He was twenty-seven years old in 1911 when he successfully repeated his attempt. This time it was not the land of adventure and wild bisons which lured him to itself, but the country of peace and quiet, where anyone could be as free as he liked, where food was a-plenty, a place to stretch tired feet, and a shelter, to be safe and rest after the revolutionary storm.

EDUCATION:

Peter was brought up among the surroundings of a noble but impoverished family. His education included one of high school and university in part, when he volunteered for the army in the World War as a commissioned officer.

TRIALS AND EXPERIENCES:

He did not like oppression of any kind. So when in 1917 the bolsheviki took upper hand, and under their ruthless rule, poverty, famine, espionage and death spread over Russia, Peter flew to Latvia. But there he found a new state just being born out of a former Russian province and as intolerate, jealous and hostile to all Russian and Russians as only a new state so born could be.

From there the country where liberty greets with its outstretched hand everyone coming to its shores, looked even more desirable than fifteen years before.

No family, no relatives, no friends. He was single and quite alone in the world. All his relatives either perished in the hands of the bolsheviki or died from famine and privations. He had nothing to lose, all to gain.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS:

The statue of liberty greeted him by a long detention on the "island of tears." He saw there the heart rendering tragedies of families broken up by hostily drawn

immigration laws and red tape. But all that only hardened his resolution.

FIRST JOB:

Leaving New York behind, through Chicago and Seattle he went to Portland, Oregon. Here he worked in the woods for two years, cutting trees, bringing them to the mills, sawing.

FIRST SAVINGS:

In 1927 he came to San Francisco having twelve hundred dollars deposited in a bank.

AMERICAN EDUCATION:

Here he entered a business college and graduated from it successfully later on, specializing in cost accounting. He figured cost accounting was in its infancy in the west.

REALIZATION OF AMBITIONS:

He was right. His first engagement proved the value of his speciality and himself. Soon he became a valuable asset to his employers and their business, got a steady job and a promotion.

HONORABLE AMERICANS:

Were it not for the old man depression, he could be one of the directors by now. He brought with him to this country the capacity for hard work and will to succeed, and the rewards are his.

GROTESQUE DREAMS

ORIGIN:

She was born in Russia fifty-three years ago in a village near the northern capital, St. Petersburg. A daughter of a peasant, she was brought up in a strong, conservative peasant family, a nice and pleasant looking girl. There were no illiterates in her family - contrary to the prevailing belief of those days that most of Russian peasants could not read or write.

EDUCATION:

She attended the village parish school and it was, perhaps there, from a story by N. Gogol, which she read and re-read, that she received the first incling of what led her later on, in United States to her present strong reflections.

FORMER OCCUPATION:

The close proximity of the great city with its dazzling life, was instrumental in deciding upon her occupation. At the age of fifteen she obtained her first job, that of a maid and errand girl in the household of a small Russian governmental official. Soon she became so proficient at it that the year 1903 found her in a well-to-do family as a personal maid.

REASONS FOR IMMIGRATION:

Trying to recollect the reasons which sent her

to the United States, she could not be positive about them. 'Just an impulse and a strange compelling impulse to that - beyond my control, like an order from Him who knows better.' She entered the United States in late autumn of 1903 through the port of New York. She stayed there for a few days and then came to San Francisco.

REAL REASONS:

But there were, no doubt, simpler reasons for her coming. For she told as well that a year before her arrival her mistress traveled extensively abroad and visited San Francisco; she was with her on one occasion. Even now after thirty years of residence here she remembered how immensely she was impressed with great freedom and wealth of this country.

COMPARISONS:

Those differences were striking at first. Then came comparisons. More comfort here, true; more conveniences; more wealth; higher standards of living; higher wages; more machinery; greater freedom; greater business activity. But...there were many buts. The people - so she discovered, seemed not to know, not to enjoy all those things properly.

There was more social and family life in Russia; less here. Theatres, many of them, over there, almost in every city: opera, music, drama, comedy, operettas, farces: theatres of miniatures: popular

lectures; intellectual life. These things known here but to a few, comparatively. There were social injustices in the structure of her old country; there were classes, conspicuous divisions of society. There were divisions of wealth.

Yet, the people of the old country were more colorful, more individualistic, romantic in surroundings, more satisfied with life as they lived it; asking more from it and getting more.

Here, on the other hand, people were less cultural; more specialized; more pre-occupied with money making; on the average less and worse educated; standardized in requirements; recognizing but one goal; dollars. Even religion she found commercialized.

FIRST JOB - LAST JOB:

Her first job in the new country was in a laundry and it turned out to be her life's job. First it was washing - a hard work. Then with the developments of the trade she witnessed, introduced and used all the modern improvements and the latest methods. She stayed at that trade all these years.

LEVITT:

Not because she had no better visions, better dreams of other possibilities, of other life. She had them. She cherished reveries of independent life; of

traveling; seeing the world, other nations. She even revolted against constant monotony of the same work all the time. Twice she left laundry for factory work but every time only for a short while and then returned back to her first job.

The routine and monotony of this bread-earning life overcame the desire to gain her ends. She stayed at her work. Eventually she even liked it.

AFTER EFFECTS:

Her dreams and longings crushed under mechanical surroundings of the job, but not killed, took another, grotesque form. Evil forces of the mystic stories she liked to read in her school days, seemed come to life. In time of despair, in time of revolt, in time of said submission to reality of life, she thought of them. THEY stood in her way; THEY put these obstacles; THEY wanted to kill and destroy her.

MYSTICISM:

TO BE THEIR MASTER she must study and mystics and mysticism in all their forms and meaning endeared themselves to her. Books on black and white magic, theosophy and occult, fiction and serious treatics - were greedily read by her and her eager but unprepared mind digested them in its own curious way.

She is a perfectly normal woman most of the

time but touch upon the subject and her imagination runs to havoc: Devils and spirits obey her commands; she kills them by millions; moves mountains and finds treasures; saves human beings and revives them; she is one of the immortals. Then realities of life recall her and she is normal again.

A BY-PRODUCT:

She is happy in her own way. She has no family nor relatives. A by-product of Americanization she contributes friendliness and kind heart to fellowship of men.

RUSSIAN

Serei is a Russian now aged thirty five. He comes from Kiev. His family was well-to-do- in Russia and he entered the Czar's Civil Service when quite a young man. He was stationed in Siberia. Soon after his appointment, the Bolsheviki seized power, and he was forced to abandon his job. He moved to Harbin, and stayed there, working on the railroad, until 1923, when, having saved sufficient money to punchase his passage, he came to San Francisco

Here he entered the interior decorating and gold plating of many well-known banks and office buildings in San Francisco. He deliberately chose the cheapest place to live in San Francisco; a shack near a Chinese laundry in the Mission district. Earning very high wages, he was able to save fifty per cent and more of them.

He married soon after coming here, and has one daughter. As a result of his economy, and although working only three or four days a week, he was able to purchase , by cash, a fine home with an immense garden out in the Bernal Heights district. He lives there now, having bought costly furniture, a grand piano, and every modern convenience.

RUSSIAN

"In June (I do not recall the date), of 1923, I arrived with my parents in the city of San Francisco California. I was then fourteen years old. All of us, I, papa, and mama, then began to work; papa and mama at a can factory, and I as a dishwasher in a restuarant. After a while, I entered an American school, and papa and mama engaged a teacher to study the English language.

"Before coming to America, we lived in Harbin, where we came after running away from Bolsheviki, and in Khabarovsk (a city in Eastern Siberia on the river Amur, at the junction of the Amur and Usouri rivers). My papa is a former officer in the Russian army. At first he served in the Caucasus, then was called to the great war, and in 1914 was transfered to Siberia. I was studying at the Khabarovsk Cadet Corps (a military school for boys); but had completed only two years. Then when we came to live in Harbin, I entered Harbin male gymnasium, where I went up to the fourth class.

"In San Francisco I was graduated from a high school and, besides, studied two crafts; paperhanging and jewelry. Up until the depression I was making

good money. Occasionally, I would bring home some two hundred and even three hundred dollars a month. Of course I would give everything to my parents. Lately, I have had to work not in my specialty, and am making only some fifteen dollars a week. My work consists in trucking wine barrels. This money is quite sufficient for me, because I live a very modest life.

"In the future, when this depression will be a thing of the past, and when things will get better, I hope to establish my own store but not a wine store. This business I do not like at all. When I shall have, say, a grocery, then I'll try to marry some nice girl and live in my own little home. As to Russia, I hardly recall it at all. America is for me my second native land. I love it really and do not expect to leave. My papa and mama and myself are now American citizens."

RUSSIAN

In the year 1917, Theodor was teaching mathamatics in one of the high schools, in Russia. He did not meddle in politics. In other words, he could continue his occupation as a teacher under any government in Russia.

Reasons for immigration:

Theodor was not only a teacher, he loved mathematics and he dreamed of a professorial career for himself in Russia. The destructive phases of the Revolution killed that hope in him. So he said to himself that perhaps a better possibility might be found for himself in the country of equal opportunities for all. He came to the States in 1922, being thirty-five years old.

First job:

He did not know English, not a single word of it, when he stepped on American soil; but he managed, nevertheless to get a job as a janitor in one of the big buildings here.

Attempts:

At that job he is still working, though during the years that have passed since he landed in this country he has attended the university twice. Both times he

returned back to his job.

Learning language:

He was handicapped by his broken English. So he is studying it now in his spare moments. At the same time, in his home, he is continuing his mathematics. He knows that his age, he is forty-seven now, is against him. But he knows, too, that he is far ahead now of where he was before. His progress is to his satisfaction.. He is single, with no dependents.

RUSSIAN

I met him in the street, in the heart of San Francisco's industrial center. He was dressed in a shabby suit composed of articles of a different color. His shoes seemed to be yawning, plainly showing one bare toe. His face was unshaven and surmounted by a nondescript and battered hat. He had just got off a car and with a concerned look on his face, was hastening toward the Southern Pacific depot.

"Going to ?" I stopped him.

"No, just looking for a job," was the answer, given with the same concerned look.

"Married?" I again inquired.

"No. I still stick to Malthus", he said, "Without money do not get yourself a bride."

Here he began to explain to me his point of view on married life, seriously and excitedly as if all his efforts had been directed not toward finding a job but toward finding me and relating his story.

"Yes, indeed", I do stick to Malthus, I do; and firmly believe that one who cannot support himself has no right to marry and bring forth his offspring; which, after all, is the logical result and purpose of family life. I consider this a crime."

I did not ask him any other questions, but he kept on talking steadily of love, happiness, his misfortunes, and so on. While I was listening to him, I began to form a

a complete mental picture of his life and career.

A son of a petty government official of Central Russia, he spent his early childhood among his friends in conditions typical of a Russian provincial town. He received his edcation in the ordinary way, graduating from a "gymnasium" or high school; Later he entered a University with the intention of entering the government service, and eventually becoming a lawyer and an official of the magistrature.

Circumstances, however, turned out to be such that he did not reach the end of his university course. While still in his second year he was conscripted into the army (the Great War was then in progress). As one possessing a University training, he was sent to military school in order to be able to occupy a commanding rank. Thereafter, he was sent to the front. He distinguished himself in action, was decorated, and hoped, after the war to be able to go on with his studies and plans for the future. But revolution came to thwart his expectations. To realize his plans he had first to wait for the end of the civil war and the reestablishment of order in the land. He believed it to be his duty, a conviction shared by the entire non-communist world, to join the anti-Bolshevik forces in order to bring about the realization of his hopes.

The anti-Bolshevik forces were defeated. He like thousands in the same position, was forced to flee from Russia in order to escape persecution by the "Reds".

He found himself in Constantinople, then in Bulgaria, and then in France; always cherishing the hope that, as soon as an acceptable mode of existence would be established in Russia, he would return to his country. Time went on. Russia became in turn experimentalistic, collectivistic, internationalistic, communistic, what not. It was time to think about establishing residence in some country other than Russia, to acquire a new fatherland. He wanted it to be the best country he could find. In the eyes of Europe, America seemed to be such.

With the assistance of the League of Nations and certain semi-charitable, semi-governmental institutions in America, he finally reached this country with the determination of becoming a good citizen.

He did not know any trade. Accordingly, he endeavored to acquire all possible technical and special knowledge. Yet no matter where he applied for a positon, the answer was the same: "Thank you, we do not need any help". This, in the delicate language of this country meant: "You are too old to take on as an apprentice, and since our business exists for the purpose of making money, we cannot afford to teach you". Being without funds, he was forced to accept, not the kind of work for which he was best fitted or which would have enabled him to learn something, but anything he could get. Such work was hard, poorly paid. He worked in

lumber camps, packing houses, he carried cement sacks, cleaned streets; and almost all of this work was conditional and of short duration. He managed in some way to make his living up to 1929. In that year he lost his last job, which was that of chokerman in a lumber camp. Since that time hed been unemployed.

I asked him whether there was any chance of his getting work. He answered that he did not see any. However, he has continued to do his best; he has been looking for work all these years, without any hope of finding it. He realizes that even if there were an opening somewhere, the employer would take but one look at his appearance and refuse. Still, as he himself puts it, "A man has to do something".

It was senseless to ask him about his amusements or social activities. In this country everything is expressed in terms of money, and no one without ready cash can take part in its activities.

By that time he had already expounded to me his views on love and virtue and began to discourse upon life in general. I was looking at his shabby figure and the words of some philosopher came to my mind:

"Nothing in this world perishes and everything fulfills its predestination".

Again I looked at my friend, and asked myself: "What about him?"

THE OLD TIMER

Origin:

When his family immigrated here from Russia, Alexander was barely ten years old. That happened in the year 1889.

Reasons for immigration:

What were the reasons of their coming to the United States he could not remember. But his father was of a Georgian descent in Russia. So by all probabilities their immigration was likely to be an outcome of some distant blood feud so devastating to the families concerned.

First job, coming to California:

He still could remember himself as a boy in the State of Arizona. There his father had a small clothing business in those days. Alexander was helping him in a general way and studying the trade. Five years later the family moved to California. From that time on they resided in San Francisco - forty years now!

Education, speciality:

He passed through the elementary school in Russia. English he learned here, in the states. Here he went to a public school and later a high school. In those days people did not care much about university eduaation. So he did not go to college. His father, though, could have afforded that. He picked the clothing business as his life's work and he stayed at it.

Prosperity, Great Fire:

It paid him well; first, when he worked together with his father, and then on his own. They made a good living in those days. This continued till the great fire of San Francisco. It destroyed all they had. Some men had gained by that fire. He had lost all. Only debts were left, incurred by contemplated expansion of the business.

Family life, Liabilities:

While still prosperous he married an American girl. Every child that followed was regarded by them as a blessing. With his business ruined, the debts to be paid, with no immediate prospect of starting again his business activity, he was pressed to think of their maintenance. That now became his ultimate aim.

New start:

So he got employment as a clothing salesman. Gradually he paid his debts. He gave a good education to his children. He earned enough money to provide for the family. He insured his life to know that they could be secured for in the future in case of his death. But that was about all. He could not restore his own security, his own standing, his business.

Russian-Americans:

Were he a single man in time of the calamity, he could have enough stamina not only to weather that storm of life, but to come out successfully on the top once again. Now he

is a good provider and citizen, a greyhaired man whom life taught to be wiser and above the trivialities of moneyed world. He is still a salesman with one of the large clothing firms.

WHEN GAMBLER WINS

Origin, education:

In his old country, Russia, he gambled with life, joining the White Army that fought Bolshevism. He preferred order to disorder, succession to chaos, evolution to revolution. He was in his twenty-second year, then, a graduate of high school and engineering college.

Pariah:

In that gamble, he lost. The winners divided the spoils among themselves. For him there was left derision, and privations. Naturally his convinctions were only strengthened.

Reasons for immigration:

In 1921, he decided to go to America. There, he thought, chances at least are even.

First job, gambling again:

He easily picked up the language. His first job was that of dishwasher in a second-class hotel. Later on, he became a bellboy. This job taught him many things. Among them, the lights and shadows of American "night life." Being single, strong, and curious, he decided to gamble again. But this time not with his life, but with money, which was plentiful in those days.

Gambler's job:

Many a night he spent in gambling places, playing cards wisely and cautiously. He often won. He never went broke,

loosing only an amount determined beforehand. This was noticed by the cool heads in power in gambling places. He was offered a croupier's job. He took it. It was a well-paying job. Sometimes he made up to $250. a week.

Partnership:

One thing leads to another. His cool head and good judgment brought him an offer of partnership in one of those places. He learned all there was to learn about the "trade".

Marriage:

Meeting a good Russian girl, he decided to quit gambling altogether. So he did, first marrying the girl.

Citizenship:

He is an American citizen now. He is in a legitimate retail business, prospering, respected in the community.

Russian Americans:

This time, as he says, he gambled to win and he won.

TAKING CHANCES

Origin:

In his old country, Russia Nicholas was a man whose name was legion.

Education:

His education did not go further than public school. He had keen powers of observance, a quick understanding, and was able only to adjust himself to the changes of life.

Reasons for immigration:

In the Russian Revolution he fought as a soldier. He was a pro-property man by his views upon life. So he fought on the White side. The year 1932 saw him in America.

First job:

On coming here he knew that any job was good for him. But of all of them he took that which promised more money--painting. First he worked as an apprentice; then as a full-fledged painter. During these first stages of his life in America he learned the language. He made some money and saved it.

Adjustment:

With that money he bought some stock in the Bank of Italy. His shares he sold just in time to find himself in possesion of enough money for other enterprises.

Citizenship:

In due time he became an American citizen. He knew

that that was good, not only personally but socially as well. For loyal aliens are still aliens when Americans are always Americans. "America first" became his personal motto as well.

In Mexio:

As an American he went to Mexico. There he made more money, enough for him to come back to the States and realize his next ambition.

Success:

Coming back to San Francisco, he bought an apartment house for which he was able to pay several tens of thousands of dollars in cash. Now he is the proud owner of a good piece of property, and still on his way up.

RUSSIAN

"I was born in 1898 in Siberia in a big city named Irkutsk. My father had a very good position in the city hall, so we lived very well. I have six sisters and one brother. Four sisters and my brother are older than I. In 1916 I graduated from high school and went to Moscow to continue my education. At that time I wished to be a doctor of medicine, therefore, I got into a medical institution.

"In 1917 the Russian revolution started and I was obliged to return home. After that I got into the university of Tomsk. In 1923 I completed my education and got a license to practice as a doctor of medicine.

"In 1924 I moved to Harbin where I met an officer of the Russian army and married him. In Harbin, my husband worked as a teacher of Russian language and I as a doctor.

"In 1930 we emigrated to the United States of America. At first we settled in San Francisco, where my husband started to work as a janitor and I to prepare myself to get a license of a doctor of medicine. In 1931 I got that license and my husband got into the University of California as a student. Soon after that my husband was operated on , for appendicitis , and died in the hospital.

To my biography I will add that, my parents, all my sisters and brother, at present time are living in Russia. I help them by sending them, every month, money. The depression touched me as much as the others, but I hope bad times will pass and everything will be better soon."

RUSSIAN

Russian; Came from Kiev, works as cabinet maker, reason left Russia was religious persecution. Was beat in streets and family was constantly harassed. At sixteen left Russia came here to United States worked in paper house, very bad work but after learning English was able to work in cabinet maker's shop received good money, saved; brought his younger brother and his sister over several years later. His father and mother, sister and brother all fared well here as he did.

Since 1930 he has never worked more than six months out of a year, but he is getting by. His brother, whom he helped, has done nicely and helps him along. Says he did not get married because by the time he was able it was too late in life, forty-five. While the depression is bad the people here are better off than the peasants or Artisans in Russia. Has done better lately. More work since federal housing plan has gone into effect. He says he often wonders how, in Russia where he came from, people ever lived; never forgets how he when he was a small boy went to the dentist. The dentist, cleaning his store and his hands very dirty, sat him in a chair near. He never washed his hands but pulled his tooth with a tooth puller which he picked up from his dirty work bench not even wiping it off. He put it down again after pulling his tooth, and simply wiped the puller off on the side of his dirty greasy trousers. The first time he went to the dentist here he was awe stricken, and now he wonders why all the people in his town did not have infections.

He does not think Italy will last, nor will Mussolini. Says people don't want to be told what they can do, eat or drink. Reads Examiner. Says Brisbane must be a smart man, but he cannot know all the things he thinks about, but just got information as he needs it. Thinks Mr. Hearst would be happy if President would run country like he would want it to be. Thinks aeroplanes the greatest of inventions and it will change the world in all respects.

RUSSIAN

"I come from a big family of Russian immigrants who came to the United States in 1910. I have one brother who is older than I and two brothers and one sister who are younger. When my parents came to the United States they settled in San Francisco. Then my father started to work in a furniture factory and my mother in a big laundry. I was born March 9, 1915 and my education I completed in 1931 in junior high school. After that I started to help my parents by working in a laundry with my mother. Five years ago my older brother married an American girl and started to live seperate us. About the same time my father died. In 1933 I met a young boy and married him, he is working in a restaurant as a barman. His salary is as good as $100. a month. It means that we are living very well. Four months ago I became a mother of a good baby. My husband loves me and I love him. I am crazy about my girl and very happy. At present time my mother continues to work in a laundry because, although she is fifty-five years old, she is a very strong and healthy woman. She is living with my younger brothers and sister who are attending school. They all live in a big house which belongs to my mother. About depression we know very well, but thank heaven it does not touch us. I am an American citizen because first of all I was born in America

and secondly because my husband is an American citizen. I like America and do not want to be away from here."

RUSSIAN

Mr. X___ is a machinist, born on the outskirts of Tomsk, Siberia. He has been in the United States eleven years.

He remembers the old horse rides to school so well that he misses them here. Even so, his schooling was of no longer duration than four years.

"Yes, the tinkling of the bells in winter time on the horse that drove the sled are sounds I have heard nowhere since. In winter there is plenty of snow. Just the same it is liked by every one. Summer certainly has its nice days.

When I was about fourteen I entered a printing shop to learn the machinist trade, all that could be had. I was about five years there. After that time I was employed in the Siberian Government Railroad shop in Bagato. The routine was a nine hour day; but when work was not plenty, in two hours it was called a full day. All work had to be done just the best.

Nearing the age of twenty-one, or military age, I wanted to see the Far East, Vladivostock, before I took the military examination."

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